CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta Royal West End, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete, Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 122. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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(Incorporated in Japan.)

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
*Yamagata Maru	K. Ogawa	3,807	17th May	30th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita	3,938	26th May	10th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th ,,	23th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotooiya	3817.	10th June	17th June
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	1st July
Tokao Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge ,and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
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Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th May.	NALDERA†	15,825
8th June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	A STEAMER	
1st July.	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	M ALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDA†	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KA HGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*†NALDERA | Terminates voyage at Plymouth
MALWA |
NARKUNDA. Through steamer from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

1st. June ..	MANELA	.. ..	8,303
15th ,, ..	MADURA	.. ..	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	.. ..	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA PORTS.

About ..			
10th June ..	SOUDAN	.. ..	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	.. ..	6,684

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd Jnne ..	NARKUNDA	.. ..	16,118
30th June ..	MOREA	.. ..	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA	.. ..	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
25th May	BARPETA ..	Karachi and P.Gulf.
26th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
26th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh direct.
31st ,,	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa.

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rohon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ...	48,000,000 $ 00—	£10,953,000
Paid up Capital ...	24,000,000 $ 00—	£ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund ...	24,900,000 $ 00—	£25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertianed on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolula	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for-approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Leshkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

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General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square. London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,156

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L. F. TUCKER,
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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

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THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES, upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
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Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
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	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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Secretaries and Managers,

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DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
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Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
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or
The Chief Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
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1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
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WANTED—SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Experience necessary. Apply to Box No. 8089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13163

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A R3724

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A

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A R3771

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A R3791

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A C13155

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A R3793

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A R3810

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A C13132

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A C13151

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A R3814

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B R3811

WANTED—WORK, in spare time, in Bombay, of any clerical kind for an energetic youth. Apply immediately to Box No. 8051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3817

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindoos. Airy commodious block at Santa Cruz. Drawing hall, three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Entry first June. Apply Box No. 8090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3813

TO LET to any community the first floor of Bungalow at Dadar. Electric fitting. Airy and commodious, 2 minutes' walk from G. I. P. Station. Apply YUSOOFSHA, 85, Harvey Road, Chawpatti.
C R3806

PALATIAL BUNGLOW, facing Sea with garden and upto date fittings at Warden Road, Opposite Daver Hall. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening.
C R3747

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3744

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground-floor of "White House" at Andheri, near station, good locality, gardens. Apply M. N. ADAJANIA, Telephone No. 4936.
C C12923

TO LET MOTOR CARRAGES at Tardeo, Opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill. Apply to Mr. Tulsidas Morarji 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 3767

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 203-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3481

TO BE LET—At Bandra, just touching the sea-shore Dand Acharya Road, next to Collector's Bungalow, ground and first floor of a newly constructed Bungalow, from the 1st June. 1922. Apply on the spot, or Mr. KAPADIA, Architect, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C R3779

TO BE LET:—A newly built three storied BUILDING at Napean Sea Road, westerly facing sea view. Electric Lights, Fans, Baths complete. Suitable accommodation for staff of big Mercantile Firm or Banks, Nursing Home, Private Hospital. Apply for inspection to JEENA & CO., Churchgate Street. Tel. No 2398.
C R13108

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 203-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

REQUIRED FLAT of 3 to 4 rooms at Colaba, Fort, or Marine Lines Rent Rs. 200. Write J. Post Box 40 G. P. O., Bombay.
D R3802

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—Proof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest sort fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KOHI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); 10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.
MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (II). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (III). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Re. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.
Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C C12967

VEGETABLE SEEDS!—FLOWER SEEDS, Fresh guaranteed, MANGO grafts, FRUIT grafts ROSES, CROTONS, etc. Apply catalogue M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore.
GA R3584

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.
854, Nagdevi Street.
Near to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

LONG experienced expert in making new upholstery cushion and restuffing the cushion, cushion covers, new hood and oil cloth, monsoon hood cover to your Motor directly to your Garage any time suitable, satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly apply for particulars to B. M. ANTIA. 259, Chira Bazaar, Post No. 1
M3575

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JG 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13106

FOR SALE.—SPARE PARTS for Ford Cars, worth about Rs. 12,000 State offers. Box No. 8086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
K R3801

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED IMMEDIATE.—Three, four hundred and sixty volt, electric generating sets for isolated factory driving of one hundred B.H.P.; Eighty B.H.P.; and fifty B.H.P.; alternating curent preferred Communicate at once with Box No. 8050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R13123

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay. New students enrolled daily for Book-keeping, Accountancy and general Commercial Courses. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application.
M R3760

BOOK-KEEPING—Be practical and learn at home. Practical Book-keeping taught in ten lessons by an expert, specially selected by the Punjab Government as Lecturer in this subject for its Commercial Classes while conducted. Hundreds doing well to-day can speak of the excellence of my methods. Terms:—Rs. 50 entire course or Rs. 7-8 per lesson, cash or V.P. Address:—BARKER, 89, Chapel Road, Bandra, Bombay.
M C13168

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TADPATRIS of every size, on hire or for sale, also same can be made to order. Apply CHAPSI BHANJI TADPATRIVALA. Shak Gally, Mandvi. Post No. 3.
N R3799

ALWAYS a good selection of PIANOS, of well-known makes, and other musical instruments, at Bargain prices. Pianos and musical instruments, tuned by an expert. State your wants. We assure guaranteed satisfaction. Best attention always given. Write Box No. 8093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N C13173

FOR SALE—With cleaning rod, etc., in flat brown leather brass bound case, by Messrs. Purdey and Sons, London, a double barrelled 500 Express Rifle by Messrs. Blanch and Sons, London. In first class condition. Charge 4 Drams Curtis and Harvey, Bullet hollow or solid. Has been used for all natures of Big Game. Price Rs. 400 or near offer.—Apply Colonel Sir PERCY HAMBRO, Knollswood Lodge, Simla.
N 13150

FOR SALE—The following rare and valuable books will be sold at moderate prices. For inspection and terms apply to Mr. H. C. MUKERJI, Picture House, Chowringhee. The Brahmins, Theists and Muslims of India—J. C. Oman. Cults, Customs and Superstitions of India—J. C. Oman. Quanoon-e-Islam—Jaffur Shurreef. Raja Yoga—Yogi Ramacharaka. The People of India, Vols. I, II, IV, V and VIII—Watson and Kaye. Report on Budhuk (Bagree Dacoits)—Lt.-Col. Sleeman. Mythology of the Hindus—Coleman. Description of the People of India—Dubois.
N C13169

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Old newspapers of "Sanj Vartaman", "Jam-e-Jamshed", "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Chronicle" at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund (28 lbs.). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
P C13080

FINANCIAL.

PROPRIETOR of Newly built Theater costing 21 lacs Yielding net, rent Rs. 2,500 desires to take up partner or financier for one leg. Write A Post Box, 40 G.P.O. BOMBAY.
S R3803

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

11 LBS. PL. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir
R12997

COSSI SILKS for Suits, Shirts and dresses also brocades scarps, dress pieces and silks in various shades and designs. Samples from the Benares Industries, Ltd., BENARES.
T C12920

100 only officers' airtight steel UNIFORM CASES, sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long, 17 broad, 12 high, with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects and air, with best 4 level locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black japanned outside and dark blue inside. Going very cheap for Rs. 30 each, packed in a wooden crate, Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & CO., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R3754

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons. Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. 6. Typewriter Oil Rs. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates STNDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

GENT'S GARMENTS: BLEACHED TWILL shirts Rs. 2-6, Khaki Rs. 2-12, unbleached drill suits Rs. 3-9, pants Rs. 2-15. Khaki drill shirts Rs. 2-9, bleached drill suits Rs. 11-8, pants Rs. 4-7 each, made to measurements. Samples and self measurement form sent.
SALIGRAM HARBANSLALL,
71, Clive Street, Calcutta.
T C13075

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 300. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

HOTELS.

COONOOR.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR (Nilgiris). Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pasteur Institute, Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs. Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonoor." Apply MANAGER.
R3525

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL, NAINI TAL, U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal.
C13091

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 600, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

ALL concerned to note that LALA ALAKHDHARI has ceased to be our Managing Agent from to-day.
By Order of the Board,
DHUKBHANGANLAL,
Secretary.
The Muradabad Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd.,
Muradabad.
Muradabad, 15th May, 1922.
C13107

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 600 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.
The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road in close proximity to the Line of the B. B & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.
Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.
H. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C13092

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A DEPUTY SECRETARY and ACCOUNTANT in the Bombay Improvement Trust. Pay Rs. 800-50-1000, with benefit of leave and Provident Fund in accordance with the Board's Service Rules. Practical experience as accountant and of controlling an office essential.
Applications, which should contain brief and clear statement of qualifications, and should be accompaniedby copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 31st May, 1922, by the SECRETARY AND CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Bombay Improvement Trust, Fort, Bombay.
C13085

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. G. T. MODY, D. O. (Oxon.) M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, has REMOVED his Consultation Rooms to BIBLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone 6091.
Consulting Hours 3 to 6 p.m.
R3804

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD—A jewellers and curios shop with the furniture contained therein at Colaba Causeway. Meet or write to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
46, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C13145

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the concession of a trap-door allowed on wells in Indian houses on religious grounds is greatly abused. The undersigned and the Malaria Department have found them open in numerous cases, and in some where the covers were found closed during such visits, larvae were found breeding in the well water, thus indicating that the trap-doors must have been left open at other times. This defeats the object with which action was taken to cover the wells.
The concession is allowed on the distinct understanding that the trap-doors should be kept under lock and key and opened only when water is actually being drawn and closed immediately after, so as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.
A last warning is hereby given that if hereafter any trap-door is found open, immediate steps will be taken to cover such wells hermetically and withdraw the privilege of a trap-door altogether
Hand pumps constructed throughout in metal to which no objection on religious grounds exists can be had at a very small cost. Specimens of such pumps can be seen at this office.
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices.
16th May, 1922.
C13120

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR FORD MOTORISTS.

OFFERED VERY CHEAP about 250 vehicles as under:—
Ford Cars (Landaulette body) Rs. 2,500-0-0 Each.
Ford Touring Cars Rs. 1,950-0-0 Each.
Ford 2 Seated Cars, Rs. 2,200-0-0 Each.
The above are fitted with BRAND NEW ENGLISH BODIES and delivered free of charge with wire or wooden wheels according to purchasers choice.
Two 83 Models Overland
One with wire wheels, Rs. 4,0:00-0-0 Each.
Other with wooden wheels Rs. 3,500-0-0, Each.
Three wire wheeled HUP Mobile Model, Rs. 4,000 Each.
One 8 Cylinder Cadlic, Rs. 8,500. Each.
All of the above vehicles are thoroughly overhauled under European management looking just like a new one, made in perfect running order and delivered complete in every way. The above prices are Ex. our workshops at Rawalpindi.
Ford Chessis, 800 lbs Vans and Ford Rail Tractors are also for sale at very moderate prices.
Ford second hand accessories supplied from stock at very cheap rates.
To effect clearances sale Dunlop Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres are offered at half of the original list prices.
For further particulars apply to THE EAST AND WEST CO-OPERATION COMPANY.
Telegraphic address—"Coperation".
t RAWALPINDI.
C13096

THE HATIM MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hatim Mills, Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, 1922, in the Registered Office of the Company at Surat to transact the following business:—
(1) To adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of accounts made upto 31st December, 1921.
(2) To sanction a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of two of the Directors who retire by Rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.
Notice is given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May, 1922 to 5th June, 1922, both, days inclusive.
By the Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents.
The Hatim Mills, Ltd.
Surat, Company's Office,
3rd May, 1922.
C13118

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.
AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C13049

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Teasile strength (neat) 726 against 550 lbs. British Standard.
For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 3, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that many instances have recently been found in which cisterns placed on the tops of houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fitting lids with the result that they breed the larvae of mosquitoes which convey Malaria. In other cases tight fitting covers are provided, but are through the carelessness of servants or other persons left open.
With a view to preventing the spread of Malaria, owners and occupiers are therefore earnestly requested to render mosquito proof any cisterns in their charge and to note that in the event of mosquito larvae being found in any well, cistern, masonry tank, antifermica or other receptacle for water, the owner thereof will be liable to prosecution. The opening in the top of cisterns should be provided with a projecting rim over which a hinged tight fitting cover should be closed and locked. The warning pipe should be rendered inaccessible to mosquitoes by a cap of wire gauze at the outlet end or by wire gauze fixed over the opening of the pipe into the cistern.
J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16 May 1922.
C13121

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd day of June, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—
(1) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1922.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Dr. Balaram Harischandra Madan, Dr. Mohan Mukundrao Mengle, Mr. Vinayek Dhundiraj Tendulkar and Mr. Hiralal Krishnarao Rao, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To elect Dr. V. N. Rege, L. M. & S., as Director in place of Mr. V. D. Shroff retired.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board,
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 19th May, 1922.
R3812

INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

(OLD ISSUE.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Resolution of the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company duly passed on the 12th day of May, 1922, the undermentioned shares in the Capital of the Company have been forfeited for non-payment of Calls, viz:—

Shares Numbered 34601 to 34610, 34621 to 34625, 34711 to 34715, 34846 to 34855, 34891 to 34900, 38706 to 38715, 38736 to 38740, 38748 to 38750, 38811 to 38820, 38946 to 38948, 38971 to 38974, 38981 to 38985, 40206 to 40210, 40216 to 40220, 40226 to 40230, 41051 to 41100, 47376 to 47400, 47476 to 47480, 48211 to 48220, 49441 to 49450, 49896 to 49900, 52921 to 52930, 53726 to 53735, 54376 to 54400, 54861 to 54900, 57181 to 57190, 57201 to 57210, 57211 to 57215, 59091 to 59120, 59141 to 59150, 63401 to 63425, 63816 to 63825, 65901 to 65920, 66851 to 66900, 67001 to 67020, 69101 to 69120, 70161 to 70170, 70761 to 70765, 70826 to 70830, 71161 to 71170, 72031 to 72040, 72091 to 72095, 72156 to 72160, 73826 to 73835, 76126 to 76130, 79876 to 79885, 82196 to 82215, 82791 to 82795, 82806 to 82810, 82816 to 82820, 82876 to 82875, 84526 to 84550, 85911 to 85920, 86176 to 86200, 86951 to 87050, 89001 to 89075, 89686 to 89695, 91061 to 91100, 92151 to 92200, 94141 to 94170, 94556 to 94600, 94776 to 94780, 95281 to 95285, 96386 to 96410, 97971 to 97980, 99636 to 99660, 99711 to 99735, 102791 to 102850, 105311 to 105315, 106551 to 106560, 108286 to 108290, 109061 to 109100, 109661 to 109685, 112901 to 112915, 115831 to 115835, 116161 to 116185, 116236 to 116260, 116511 to 116515, 117001 to 117010, 117636 to 117640, 121866 to 121875, 121986 to 122010, 122921 to 122930, 122951 to 122955, 123411 to 123450, 126201 to 126230, 126451 to 126455, 126471 to 126475, 126586 to 126590, 127946 to 127960, 128096 to 128100, 128111 to 128115, 138281 to 138300, 138421 to 138440, 131401 to 131440, 131946 to 131995, 132021 to 132045, 132201 to 132305, 132306 to 132310, 133151 to 133155, 133736 to 133740, 134751 to 134775, 134816 to 134915, 135276 to 135295, 137296 to 137300, 138276 to 138290, 138346 to 138360, 138756 to 138780, 138806 to 138825, 139801 to 139815, 141361 to 141385, 141506 to 141515, 141536 to 141540, 141571 to 141580, 141706 to 141770, 141776 to 141985, 142631 to 142640, 142651 to 142660, 143176 to 143180, 145821 to 145850, 145966 to 145970, 145976 to 145980, 147716 to 147720, 147821 to 147825, 147876 to 147885, 147901 to 147905, 147926 to 147930, 147941 to 147945, 148401 to 148410, 148646 to 148650, 149931 to 149935.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated Calcutta, the 18th of May, 1922.
C13125

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HEREBY we give Public Notice that NAGJI GHELABHAI, the working partner of this firm, has severed his connection with this firm from the 18th May, 1922, and that he is no longer interested in or concerned with the business of this firm as from that date.

MANHARLAL & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
R3816

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ON and from 1st June, next, the Office of the District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, at present situated in Bruckshaw Building No. 249, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, will be removed to the ground floor of the Victoria Terminus Annexe.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1922.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GRANTS.

THE UNIVERSITY of Bombay has created a small Research Fund to assist investigators in various branches of knowledge. The Syndicate are prepared to receive applications from research workers for grants to help them in the work they are undertaking. Such grants will be made for expenses for purchase of material, for local expenses where investigation demands them, for the copying of documents or inscriptions, for working up of results, and similar purposes.

2. Applications giving full details regarding the research work which the applicants propose to undertake, their qualifications for the work, the probable amount of the grant required, and the purpose for which it is required, should be addressed to the University Registrar and forwarded so as to reach him not later than *Wednesday, the 5th July* 1922.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 19th May, 1922.
C13129

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the owners of all vehicles (including motor vehicles) and animals that the rates of tax leviable in respect of all vehicles and animals under the amended Section 180 of the Municipal Act will be as follows from the 1st April, 1922:—

No.	Description of vehicle or animal.	Amount of tax per quarter for vehicles with rubber tyres. Rs. a. p.	for vehicles without rubber tyre. Rs. a. p.
1	Vehicles (not being steam or motor road roller) impelled by machinery and used for commercial purposes other than the carriage of passengers.		
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 2 tons empty	30 0 0	45 0 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 4 tons empty	35 0 0	52 8 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 8 tons empty	40 0 0	60 0 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 12 tons empty	50 0 0	60 0 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto over 12 tons empty	60 0 0	60 0 0
2.	Each vehicle drawn or intended to be drawn by any vehicle falling under Serial No. 1 and used for commercial purposes, i.s. trailors		
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 2 tons empty	22 8 0	33 12 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 4 tons empty	26 4 0	39 6 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 8 tons empty	30 0 0	45 0 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto 12 tons empty	37 8 0	56 4 0
	Each 3 or 4 wheeled vehicle weighing upto over 12 tons empty	45 0 0	60 0 0
3.	Each 4 wheeled vehicle impelled by machinery and used solely for carrying passengers:—		
	Weighing upto 10 cwt. empty	15 0 0	
	Weighing upto 20 cwt. empty	20 0 0	
	Weighing upto 30 cwt. empty	25 0 0	
	Weighing upto 40 cwt. empty.	30 0 0	
	Weighing upto over 40 cwt. empty	40 0 0	
4.	Each 3 wheeled vehicle impelled by machinery and used solely for carrying passengers.	12 0 0	
5.	Each 2 wheeled vehicle impelled by machinery.	8 0 0	
6.	Each 4 wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, ponies mules, donkeys or bullocks		
	(a) labour carts	—	5 0 0
	(b) all other vehicles in this class	8 0 0	12 0 0
7.	Each 2 wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, ponies, mules, donkeys or bullocks		
	(a) labour carts with springs	—	3 0 0
	(b) other vehicles in this class	6 0 0	6 0 0
8.	Each vehicle drawn or impelled other than by horses ponies, mules, donkeys, bullocks or machinery.	2 0 0	2 0 0
9.	Each horse, pony or mule of a height of 12 hands or upwards	8 0 0	
10.	Each horse pony or mule of a height of less than 12 hands	4 0 0	
11.	Each bullock or buffalo kept for draught or pack purposes	2 0 0	
12.	Each donkey kept for draught or pack purposes or for riding	2 0 0	

Municipal Offices
Bombay 18th May 1922.

R. P. MASANI,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
C13158

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R9474

STAFF SELECTION BOARD COMMUNIQUE.

THE BOARD proposes to hold an examination on the 29th July, 1922, for the admission to its approved list of outside candidates suitable for clerical employment under the Government of India. Posts for which selected candidates will be eligible are as follows:—

SECRETARIAT.

Second Division and Typists		
Temporary	Rs.	80/-
Permanent	Rs.	100-3-300
Stenographers	Rs.	175-9-400

ATTACHED OFFICES SIMLA AND DELHI.

Assistants.	Rs.	120-350
Clerks and Typists.	Rs.	75-175

The Board proposes to include in its approved list from amongst the successful candidates for the Secretariat.

10 Stenographers.
50 Second Division candidates.
20 Typists.

for the Attached offices.

10 Assistants.
10 Clerks
10 Typists.

There may be some immediate vacancies for stenographers and Typists.

No guarantee will be given to any successful candidate included in the Board's approved list that he will obtain an appointment.

Permanent appointments are subject to a period of probation, which may extend to one year.

Temporary appointments are for periods varying in duration.

The minimum educational qualifications are:—

In the case of clerks and typists in Attached Offices a pass in the Matriculation examination or equivalent examination. For all other candidates for all other posts the intermediate examination of a University established by law, the Senior Cambridge Local or equivalent examination.

Candidates should ordinarily not be over 24 years of age at the time of the examination. In accordance with Article 51 of the Civil Service Regulations no successful candidate will ordinarily be appointed whose age exceeds 25 years at the time the vacancy occurs.

A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him or likely to unfit him for clerical employment under the Government of India.

No medical certificate is required at this stage.

A candidate must be of good private character.

The candidate must apply on the prescribed form. The form may be obtained from the Secretary, Staff Selection Board, Simla. An entrance fee of Rs. 10/- must accompany the application for the form and the candidate must state at the top of his application the centre (Simla or Delhi) at which he wishes to be examined, his age, educational qualification and address and the nature of the appointment for which he wishes to be examined. The entrance fee must be remitted by money order only and the money order must reach the Secretary on or before the 10th June 1922 after which date no applications for forms or entrance fees will be accepted. No application form will be supplied to a candidate until the entrance fee has been received. No part of the entrance fee is returnable. The form must be filled up in the candidate's own handwriting and must reach the Secretary, Staff Selection Board, Simla, on or before the 8th July 1922 after which date no form will be accepted.

Non-compliance with the above instructions or the instructions attached to the form will involve the rejection of the application.

The Board will hold a qualifying examination of prima facie eligible candidates whose applications are received within the time stated. The examination will not be of a candidate's general information, intelligence and knowledge of English. Thus he will be expected to be able to prepare a subject index of a few papers and to write a precis of their contents, to draft a letter and to answer certain questions on general information.

Stenographers will be expected in addition to passing the above tests, to pass a test in stenography and typewriting, and typists in addition to passing the qualifying tests above mentioned will be expected to pass a test in typewriting from manuscript.

Stenographers will be examined at the following speeds 80, 100 and 120 words per minute over periods of 10 minutes' dictation at each speed. They will be required to transcribe from these note at a net speed of 30 words per minute. Certain other tests will also be applied.

Typists will be expected to type at a net speed of 35 words per minute over a period of 30 minutes. Certain other tests will also be applied.

The examination will be held simultaneously at Simla and Delhi. It will consist of two papers of three hours each and will be completed in one day.

After considering the results of the examination the Board will, before making a final selection interview all candidates who have qualified in the written examination. No candidate will be admitted in the Board's list who has not satisfied the Board of his suitability for employment at an interview at which he will be examined in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook.

The interviews will take place in Simla and Delhi on or as soon after the examination as possible. The exact dates, time and places will be communicated direct.

The final selection of every candidate rests with the Board.

Candidates will pay their own expenses including railway fare to and from the examination centre.

The Board will not entertain any claim for these expenses.

A. LAWRENCE.
Secy. Staff. Selection Board.
The 19th May, 1922.
C13149

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing quarters for Grave-diggers and cleaners including Drainage and Water fittings at Antop Hill, Matunga (Mahomedan Cemetory) will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of June 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer, D. W.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1922.
TA C13161

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of STORES AND MATERIALS, required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1923, as set out in the undermentioned schedules, will be received by the SECRETARY at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, up to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1922.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Wire, etc. Pipes and Pipe Fittings. Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.

SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc. Oils and Paints.

SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.

SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.

FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Tramway Depot samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., except on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for Stores."

EARNEST MONEY.—A sum of Rs. 200/- in cash only (Cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each Tender as Earnest Money.

Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and must not be enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted. Any Earnest Money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his tender.

STAMP.—Tenders must be stamped with Government of India Special Adhesive Stamp of one rupee before they are submitted to the Company.

C. N. MOBERLY.
Managing Engineer.
Tramway Building,
Bombay, 19th May, 1922.
C13157

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYABHAI KHUSALDAS, a batchler of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Metha, in the firm of Chimanlal Khusaldas formerly residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and lately at Ahmedabad .....Deceased.

CHIMANLAL KHUSALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C13165

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH VANDRAVANDAS SOONDERJI, deceased of of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, doing business as a broker in Camphor, Silk and Yarn, who resided in Shrinathiji's house at Musjid Cross Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

UTTAMLAL VANDRAVANDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Cross Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
The 18th day of May, 1922.
C13188

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BADAL PUDDAN, late of Bombay Hindustani Mahomedan inhabitant, a Military Pensioner and also Mill hand, a widower. ..... Deceased.

IBRAHIM PUDDAN, of Mullapur District Pratapgad Hindustani Mahomedan inhabitant now temporarily residing at Ripon Road, without the Fort. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
The 27th day of April, 1922.
C13164

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size mirror back side board, crockery stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. D. C. Robinson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writing tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterfield sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of M. C. Jiles, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; and on account of Insurance offices. One iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

One stud Baker Motor Car seven seater four sylinder 30-36 H. P. in excellent running order.

Property of European Gentleman.

One handsome strong Iron Grey C. B. Gelding by Samurai. T. B. A. Dam by Genoa Arab, height 15-3½. A splendid charge could turn a good showy stepper in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas v/s. Morarji).

One Oak Land Motor Car 15-20 H. P. five seater in good condition.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-ware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.

The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition

One 15-20 H. P. "Fiat Landaulett." Motor Car in excellent condition and good running order.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STUDS, SERGE, PLATES, BRASS GOODS, BASINS, BATH TUB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

One case Boots.
2 Bales Veraval Cotton (slightly damaged by salt water).
5 parcels collar studs.
5 bales blue serge each containing 12 to 13 pieces, 54 inches, 550 to 600 yards in each bale.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BADAL PUDDAN, late of Bombay Hindustani Mahomedan inhabitant, a Military Pensioner and also Mill hand, a widower. ..... Deceased.

IBRAHIM PUDDAN, of Mullapur District Pratapgad Hindustani Mahomedan inhabitant now temporarily residing at Ripon Road, without the Fort. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
The 27th day of April, 1922.
C13164

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE.

TWILL SHIRTINGS, STRIPES SHIRTINGS COTTON (TUSSORES), DISCHARGE PRINTS, PRINTED RED FENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank Concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co.:—

M. H. M. Co., Bombay, 9688/94—7 cases white cotton twill shirtings, 6 cases each 40 pcs. 30"/1". 1 case 55 pcs. 30"/1".

M. H. 1152, M. C., 1/10—10 cases coloured striped shirting No. 5050 each 33 pcs. 31"

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Abdoola Hajee Jacub and Co., of Jackeria Masjid, Bombay and Messrs. H. A. Wace and Co., of London:—

745, 1405/7—3 cases each 39 pcs. Cotton (Tussores) 28".

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopalji Chapsi and Co:—

B. B. 1200 and B. 1801/22—22 cases discharge prints 21 cp. each 50 pcs. 1cp. 32 pcs.

B. B. 368 and B. 1257—1 bale printed red fents, pieces and shorts.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Kashibai, widow of Thaker Laljee Karson and on account and at the risk of Valubai, widow of Jetha Narsi (for herself and as administratrix of the estate of Jetha Narsi), Luxmibai, daughter of Jaitha Narsi, Bhagvan Jagjivan and Tricum Jagjivan, the mortgagors and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th June, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Nagdevi Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2196 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 263, Street Nos. 294-296 and bounded on or towards the North by a common sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the South by a common sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

LIFE

The Greatest and the Dearest asset of Mankind,
What does the "Scientific" GERMAN Brain say about "Life"
LIFE, A GAMING TABLE,
Why? How?
See our this week's "GERMAN" super drama.

"AT THE GAMING T BLE OF LIFE"

A Splendid Society drama in five reels,
Mind—It is 'GERMAN"
If you miss it, you miss something SPLENDID.
Also our Serial sensational
"THE [illegible]RLWIND"
with
CHARLES UTCHISON
Episodes 8th, 9th. 4 parts.
A SPECIAL SELECT DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE ST [illegible] CINEMA
Tram Terl[illegible], Grant Road,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45.
GIBSON ENTERTAINERS
TRIXIE
The World's leading Equilibrist.
BUTTONS
The Rubber Doll!
GIBSON AND DOREEN
Comedy Instrumentalists
ALSO
"BAREE SON OF KAZAN."
Featuring Neil Shipman
PRICES AS USUAL:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30; 8-15 and 10P.M.
The Queen of the Films
MARY PICKFORD
IN
Bret Harte's Famous Story of the Golden West
"M' LISS"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 4-30 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.
A PATHE FEATURE PRODUCTION
NICK WINTER
The famous Detective
IN
"THE ENIGMATIC BUCKLE"
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HIGH AND DIZZY"

THE EMPRESS

NEXT SATURDAY 27th May.
THERE'S A HURRICANE COMING
It's
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"
CENSOR-PROOF

"Hurricane Hutch" has no knives, "no guns, no crime. It is clean, vigorous, "and exciting. It is the Saturday Evening Post "story idea, magnified in action, multiplied "in sensations, vivified with virile valiance. "It's there a Million ways"

PLEASE NOTE:—That this Serial which feature CHARLES HUTCHINSON should not be confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and it is absolutely PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

An Unique Universal Photo-drama
"WANTED AT HEADQUARTERS"
It is not an Army or a War Drama, but is a delightful society story, featuring the pretty star
EVA NOVEK
The programme includes a 2-Reel Universal Comedy
"ON ACCOUNT"
and also the latest Universal International Magazine.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
NEXT WEEK!
Another delightful Universal Drama with an enchanting Story and splendid scenery.
"SIRENS OF THE SEA"
Featuring the popular Stars Louise Lovely, Carmel Myers and Jack Mulhall.

Thousands have seen it and Thousands are Eager to see it FOR THOSE WHO MISSED!
WE ARE REPEATING
TONI-GHT AND THIS WEEK
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYU
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More than 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

AMUSEMENTS.

Alexandra Cinema.
Belasis Road, BYCULLA.
TO-NIGHT
The world's most beautiful warren Kerrigan Man
IN
The Turn of a Card.
Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Under Public Patronage,
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAORAO BHOSALE
will Stage at
Grand Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay,
on
Wedy, 24th May 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Saty, 27th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p.m.(S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA.
Sunday, 28th, May, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Monday, 29th May, 1922 at 3 p.m (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
Gandharva NatakMandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 24th May 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit SAUBHADRA Acts 5
Saturday 27th May 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit SANSHAYAKALLOL Acts 5
Sunday 28th May 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit VIDYAHARAN Act 3
TICKETS can be had at Nanashankar Shet's Temple Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station.
Proprietor GANDHARVA N. MANDALI.

IMPERIAL
To-Night & Second Week
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland & Marguerite Courtot
Makes the hot and cold chills run up and down your spine.
See it!.....Follow it'
Episode 4th. At Bay.
" 5th. Danger Ahead.
" 6th. A Nest of Knaves.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P.M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P.M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P.M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

RENEW YOUR APPETITE—
banish your headaches, pains after eating, flatulence and constipation, in the natural way, by toning up and strengthening your digestive organs with the well-proved stomach and liver tonic—Mother Seigel's Syrup! Success breeds imitations, and there are many so-called substitutes for the Syrup, but no one of them contains the combination of more than ten herbal extracts upon which the restorative and remedial value of Mother Seigel's Syrup depends. If you have lost your appetite, lost your power to digest food, or if you suffer from indigestion, headaches, biliousness and constipation, try Mother Seigel's Syrup to-day and you will be delighted with the results.
MOTHER **SEIGEL'S SYRUP**
Sold also in Tablet form

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 72
June	—
July	11 62
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 36
Nov.	—
Dec.	11 19
Jan.	11 12
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 98
April	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

July	17 75
Nov.	18 35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 22nd.

Future at New York	Mar	20 26
	July	20 06
	Oct.	19 98
	Jan	19 81

Liverpool, May 22nd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C Liverpool	May	11 03
	July	11 80
	Oct.	11 51
	Jan.	11 28

London, May 22nd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 25/32 Dull
Bar Gold	4 12/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	37 3/8 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May 23.

To-day Reuter reported 36 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach July-August at Rs. 529½ and declined to Rs. 527½ on scattered selling. It then again went up to Rs. 529 on general buying the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 529½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 528½ and closed at Rs. 523. F G M G Broach April-May opened at Rs. 514 and eased to Rs. 508 on general selling. Again improved to Rs. 515 on buying by Marwaris, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F M G Oomra May opened at Rs. 437 and touching Rs. 438 declined to Rs. 436 remaining Rs. 438 at 4 p.m. While July opened at Rs. 448½ and fluctuated between Rs. 447 and Rs. 449½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 449. F G M G Bengal May was Rs. 371 and July Rs. 381 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steadier feeling yesterday with a fairly good demand. About 8,000 bales were sold. Our markets at Colaba and the Marwari bazar are closed to-morrow for Empire Day.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 23nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	515
" " "	July-August	528
Fully Good Bengal	May	370
" " "	July	380
Fine Oomra	May	435
" " "	July	447
Southerns	May June	509
"	July/August	509

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	395	375	355	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	460	445	430	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	495	480	465	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	480	465	450	—
M. G. Broach	526	516	506	—
Southerns	520	510	500	

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	516
" " "	July Augt	53
Fully Good Bengal	May	370
" " "	July	381
Fine Oomra's	May	438
" " "	July	449
Southerns	May/June	510
"	July August	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 22nd May 1922.

Cotton	16'89	Bales.
Wheat	29581	Owts.
Linseed	18290	"
Rape, etc.	3746	"
Gingelly seed	832	"
Peppyseed	797	"
Groundnuts	4198	"
Castorseed	5812	"
Rice	23445	"
Myrabollams	3212	"
Cottonseed	17290	"
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	5799	"
Juwar	1264	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	2544	"
Bajra	720	"
Coal	715	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 23.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27/2/6
Bars gold forward 27/2/-
Bars gold 2nd settlement 26/15/-
Bars silver ready 95/6/-
Bars silver 1st settlement 95/5/-

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 321
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 341
Bank's buying D D Frcs 331
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 163
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347
London gold ready sh 92-11
London silver ready sh 37-6
London silver forward sh 37-6
Tone of Silver—Quiet—China bought, India sold.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange dol. 4.45
French Exchange Frcs 49.60
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.30
Belgium Exchange Frcs 53.70
Italian Exchange Frcs 87.60
German Exchange Mrks. 1460
Prague Exchange Krons. 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5 per cent War Loan 96/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 104/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1980 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65
The share market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23rd.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11/16
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 15-16
Fcs Demand	317
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	206
Shanghai	286
Japan	160 1/2
Singapore	179

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 23rd 6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Hava Bunder

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3067	0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangle	72 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 10 0	15 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 4 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gejar 75-25	78 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gejar 50-50	75 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	70 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0	15 8 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowrasced	8 8 0	— —
Barley	44 0 0	— —
Castorseed	55 0 0	5 9 9
Cotton Seeds Read	—	

Forward;	Rs. a. p.
Wheat-May	9 14 6
Wheat-Aug-Sept.	10 1 8
Linseed May	15 4 0
Linseed Sept	16 2 6

GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

The twenty ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Friday the 19th May, 1922, at the registered office of the company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Narandas Lalji Mavji presiding:—

The directors' report and the balance sheet, the profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1921, was unanimously adopted in the meeting. The company made the profit of Rs. 30,865-8-10 during the year to which the balance of Rs. 16,462-12-3 brought over from the last year's account being added the amount available for disposed Rs. 47,118-5 which was disposed of as under:—

To write off to the Building depriciation, Rs. 2,500; To write off to the Machinery depreciation, Rs. 8,000; To write off to the New Wells depreciation, Rs. 200; To write off to the Dead Stock and furniture, Rs. 300; To pay dividend free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1921, at the rate of 24 per cent per annum viz., Rs. 60 per share or Rs. 250 each Rs. 18,000; To pay Bonus to the company's Staff, Rs. 1,500; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 16,618-5; Total Rs. 47,118-5.

Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji Jeewandas was re-elected as Director and Mr. S. A. Saranghdher was appointed auditor for the current year, a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 22th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahrenheit		29.732
Temperature of Air	Degree S	7 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80.4
Dew Point		78 0
Relative humidity of Air		0.737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2.5
Maximum temperature of Air	"	93.2
Minimum do do do	"	83 4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S8W.W8W.S8W.
Movement of Wind	miles	177

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	May	h. m	ft. in	May	h. m	ft. in
M	29	m 0 28 / 1 0	27 1 / 29 1	29	m 6 35 / 7 18	14 9 / 16 3
Tu.	30	m 0 58 / 0 4a	28 7 / 1 8	30	m 7 10 / 8 7a	15 10 / 19 9
W	31	m 10 13 / 0 57a	26 7 / 28 1	31	m 8 25 / 9 55a	17 0 / 19 3
Th.	25	m 10 52 / 10 25a	27 6 / 26 6	25	m 4 6 / 4 28a	16 3 / 18 9
F	26	m 11 29 / 11 1a	28 3 / 26 10	26	m 4 44 / 5 19a	15 6 / 18 5
S	27	m 0 4a / 11 40a	32 9 / 27 1	27	m 5 21 / 6 58a	15 0 / 18 2
S	28	m 0 41a / 29 1	28	m 5 58 / 6 38a	14 8 / 18 2

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Fee Div. be paid		Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	...	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1410
" Contributary	125		"		382/2
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as.	10	17
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	apr-Oct.	" £.	80
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	"	"	88
Hongkong and Shanghai	£125	£125	"	64% £.	97
MercantileBank of India	£ 12 1/2	"	"	15% £22	1/2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	118
" Chitij	500	500	"	912%	605
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	"	9%	100
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	83
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dacca Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulsa					
Bagirghat	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	63
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	595
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	...	—	—6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	280 xd
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	287/8
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1240
Jivrajpur	10	10	"	4	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2600
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305
Appollo	50	—	"	"	90
Birla mills	100	...	"		85
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1200
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-arp.	88	1535
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1150
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	837/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4985
Colaba Land	700	700	"	99	2280
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	270
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	565
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1710
David	250	250	"	85	1650
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	May-Nov.	50	530
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	157/8
Fasulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1430
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2302
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	232/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	200 xd
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	637/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	" 492/8 x	
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	990
Khatao	100	100	"	"	628
Kilachand mill's	100	100	"	"	16/8
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3365
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4850
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	270
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	53
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	850
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	320
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6350
New Great	200	200	"	46	800
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	"	606
Paban	250	250	"	98	935
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1130
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		930
Premier	100	100	"	"	165
Planet	100	100	"	"	267/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	159
Shapurji	102	101	July	25	371/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16800
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	905
Standard	500	500	"	130	2300 n.
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1120
Swadeshi	590	500	Mar-Oct.	252	5345
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1090 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2125

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1800	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	40	725
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	125/8 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

A'cook	102	123	"	152	535
B. Burm					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	"	530
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	"	160 pr.
Bombay Four	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450
Bt. Burma Pet			" Mar-Oct.	as 6p2.	10/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		220
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	142
Marcks	100		"	12	99 pr.
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	17
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	60%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	640
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	60
Defd	30	30	Sept.	81/2	205
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	53/12
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	180
Tata Oil.	100	100	"	"	45
Thacker Co.	52	80	June	"	100

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Hissar and Delhi and is in defect at other stations. Day temperature was above normal. Night temperature was also higher than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, or only lightly clouded and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature was above the average, Mainpuri reporting a maximum temperature reading of 115.4 degree. Night temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal at Jacobabad and Bikanur the former station reporting a maximum temperature reading of 118.7 degree. Night temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and at Bhuj and Indore humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Raipur and in excess at Khandwa and Amraoti. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports a heavy fall of 2.02" of rain and Mormugao has had 0.29". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in the south of the division the air is damper than usual. Temperature was nearly normal both by day and by night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.80" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Poona and in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar and the south Konkan and local rain in northwest Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. Karwar reports a fall of 2.02". Skies are in general moderately clouded over the Peninsula and are mostly clear in northern India. The sea remains moderate at Colombo and Trivandrum and is reported as rough from Karachi. Day temperature was above normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces, north Rajputana and upper Sind, Jacobabad reporting a maximum temperature reading of 118.7 degree.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd May, 1922.

Conditions remain unsettled in the Andaman sea. Rainfall has increased in south Burma, north-east India, and the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Tenasserium, Assam, Malabar, local in Bengal, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in central Burma, Bihar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Margui two inches; Moulmein one; Toungoo three quarters; Rangoon a half; Sibsagar; Tezpur one; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji five; Gauhati Chittagong, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Bogra a half; Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri three quarters; Darbhanga a quarter; Malegaon one; Poona, Ahmednagar, Mangalore a half; Calicut one and a half and Kurnool a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of hours past 24	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 22nd	92.3	79.4	62	11.97		+1.23
Jask	87.3	66.0	64	5.72		+1.66
Muskat	105.4	87.0	19	1.46		—1.93
PUNJAB—	112.6	79.1	31	1.88		0.0
Multan	105.7	82.6	17	12.09		+0.09
Rawalpindi	112.3	71 6	30	1.66		—2.78
Lahore	113.4	82.4	48	1.23		—1.40
Hissar	112.3	74.8	14	2.79		—3.65
Ambala	110.6	87.0	27	0.85		—2.97
Delhi	113.4	87	22	0.90		—1 47
UNITED PROVINCES	115.4	84.1	30	0.75		—2.28
Agra	112.0	90.0	15	1.32		—0.78
Manipuri	112.1	84.	29	2 36		—0.16
Jhansi	114.8	83.0	21	1.58		—1.00
Cawnpore	118.7	78.	35	2.60		+1.23
Allahabad	98.	81.7	87	1.49		—0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	106.8	8 .2	42	0.08		—1.79
Jacobabad	109.8	83.1	29	0.28		—1.76
Karachi	111.0	8 .8	14	0.05		—1.74
Ajmer	9.	71.	26	0.27		—1.39
Jaipur						
Kotah						
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	97.7	78.1	70		0	—0.66
Bhuj	88.7	81.4	79		0	—0.84
Dwarka	8 .0	81.6	79		0.04	—0.47
Veraval	105.9	76.0	71		0	—0.62
Rajkot	10 .7	.0	62		0	—0.8
Bhavnagar Para	93	82.4	67		0	—0.51
Surat	106.2	79.1	63		0	—0.8
Ahmedabad	11 .0	6.7	64		0	—0.6
Deesa	105	78.0	73		0.48	—0.71
Neemuch	103.	78.8	75		0.36	—0.8
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	10 .8	8.4	28		2.38	—1.03
Jubbulpore	107.4	8 .3	3		1.99	—0.
Sangor	10 .3	82.6	38		2.80	+0.58
Hoasangabad	10 .0	81.4	60		2.29	+0.78
Khandwa	107.	80.6			2.33	+0.03
Akola	107.	82.0	60		0.52	—2.04
Amroto	108.	82.1	3		0.69	—2.88
Nagpur	110.	84.0	39		1.38	—2.54
Chanda	110.	8 .0	17		1.24	—2.18
Raipur	93.	85.	75		0	—0.75
KONKAN—	90.	81.1	82		0.07	1.50	+0.46
Bombay	90.	82.6	87		0.29	2.45	+0.70
Ratnagiri	88.	78.9	91		2.02	9.99	+3.04
Marmugoa							
Karwar							
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	101.	76.6	55		e.	1.95	+0.4
Malegaon	98.	75.8	62			3.08	+1.01
Ahmednagar	93.	70.9	71			3.76	+1.64
Poona	100.	7 .8	68		0 08	7.89	+5.24
Sholapur	95.	74.2	78		?	?	?
Bijapur	5.	70.2	7.			8.53	+3.46
Belgaum	100.	77.7	77		0.80	2.60	—0.42
Aurangabad	106.	77.0	53			3.66	+0.65
Nizamabad (Indor)	102.	77.6	67			7.16	3.52
Hyderabad							
MALABAR AND CEYLON	88.	78.5	87		0 69	9.83	+2 40
Mangalore	88.	79.1	89		0.06	14.34	—0.81
Calicut	87.	0 8	80		0 2230	5	+7.11
Cochin	87.	7.5	79		0 02	42.17	—4.54
Colombo							
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	109.	70.2	42			4.17	—4.24
Masilpatam	100.	81.0	68		0.2	5.24	+0.60
Bellary	101.	86.5	53			4.01	—2.68
Cuddapah	107.	68.8	43			9.75	—12. 2
Madras	8	69.0	76			9.74	+1.80
Bangalore	93.	74 3	73			12.12	+2 8
Coimtore	98	80.2	65			12.49	—1 00
Trichanopoly	99.	82 3	55			14.22	—16 07
Negapatam							

IMPORT

May 23.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—960 bags barley, 86 bundles 22 cases 10 parcels specie.

S S Sanuki Maru from Philadelphia, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—8 packages 25 cases medicines, 4 drums aniline dyes, 375 cases quaker oats, 1 case bottles, 10 cases petroleum jelly, 104 cases lubricating grease, 5000 cases 1200 bubbles 625 drums lubricating oil, 11289 bags sugar, 65 bubbles grease, 100 cases wax.

S S Sikh from Durban, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—7239 tons coal.

S S Trevean from Hamburg, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—42650 bags sugar.

S S Helios from Bangkok, Agents F P Campbell and Co:—8 bundles silk raw, 5065 bundles 112290 pieces teak scantlings, 1125 pieces teak planks, 455 pieces teak squares, 77 pieces maiyang squares, 1083 pieces maiyang crossings, 846 pieces maiyang scantlings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

S S Dunera, Walker, Shanghai.
S S Trenegles, Richards, Mauritius.
S S Anglo-Chilean, Lord, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Trenegles for London.
Steamer Dunera for China.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Co's China mail steamer Dunera, 3420 tons, Captain W Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trenegles:—The B I S N Co's steamer Trenegles, 3702 tons, Captain S Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3247 tons, Captain W Mathews, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain J G Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

May 23.

S S China for London:—67 bales wool carpets, Bontor and Co; 50 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co.

S S Manela for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 7 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co.

S S Manela for Hull:—50 bales hemp, H Ramjivan.

S S Trevean for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 735 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 55 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 51 cwts gum karaya, N Mooljee and Co; 200 cwts nigerseeds, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 115 bales cotton fly, 81 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 17 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.

S S Trevean for London:—23 bales wool carpets, 45 bales cow leather, Grindlay and Co; 11 bundles lamb skin, M M T Afshur.

S S Blythmore for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, 5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Blythmore for Dunkirk:—5000 cwts poppyseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, 1999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts castorseed, D D Sassoon and Co; 200 buffalo horns, Li Tharia; 1650 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co; 840 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 345 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 900 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Blythmore for New Port:—3000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Trenegles for Antwerp:—3200 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts poppy seed, 1999 cwts groundnuts, 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Trenegles for Dunkirk:—480

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Empire Day: Banks closed.
Public meeting at Villet Villa, Santa Cruz, 9 a.m., Mr. G. B. Trivede to preside.
Departure of the Afghan Delegation from Victoria Terminus, 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, May 26.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4.10 p.m.
The s.s. "Caledonia" with outward mails of the 11th instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

The exhibition will remain open for ladies to-morrow (Thursday) between 2 and 6 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Seth Mia Mohomed Haji Jan Mohomed Chhotani has become a patron of the Society by subscribing Rs. 250 to the funds of the Society.

WANTED—KHADI HAWKERS.

The Secretary, "G" Ward District Congress Committee, will be much obliged if energetic and enthusiastic Congress members in "G" Ward could devote their services for two hours every day (7-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.) for hawking Khadi in the streets, since there are only a handful of workers for this purpose at present, and they are over-worked. It is hoped a ready response will be given by the public.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city for the week ended the 20th May was 630 which is 7 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.86. These figures compare favourably with those for the 20th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,154 and death-rate 61.26 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,018 and death-rate 54.04.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 13 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 258 as against 12 and 254 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 134 were among infants under one year of age; 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week; small-pox caused 4 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 2 deaths; Plague 15 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 13 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 466 as against 298 in the 20th week of the last year and 337 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Peta Satyagraha Mandal, (Bombay Branch), there will be held a public meeting to-day (Wednesday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. when Messrs. P. M. Bapat, Dastane, Deo, Kanitkar and others will speak on "The Mulshi Peta question and the All Maharashtra Mulshi Conference."

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

A LADIES' MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies will be held under the presidentship of Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas to-morrow (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Shrimati Suraj Ben, Shrimati Magan Ben, Shri Ratanbai and other ladies will speak on "Our Present Day Need."

DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY LD.

The fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Dwarka Cement Company was held on Monday afternoon at the Company's registered office at Rampart Row, Sir Vibaldas Damoder Thakersey presiding. The Directors' Report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1921 was adopted. The report stated that the complete plant was guaranteed by the makers to produce 120 000 tons of cement per year. The cement produced is of excellent quality and is being supplied to the Bombay Government Development Department and the City Improvement Trust. The total cost of the factory is Rs. 68,96,182-3-1. To wipe off the capital debt it is proposed to issue Rs. 10 lacs 9 per cent second preference shares.

Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnandrai were elected directors and auditors were reappointed.

Subsequently an Extraordinary General Meeting was held when sanction was given to the scheme put by the directors in regard to the preference shares and amendment was made in the Articles of Association accordingly.

SPINNERS STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

The situation of the labour trouble in the city yesterday was better than on Monday. The strikers having held out for a week, are now gradually resuming their work. Yesterday morning, when the gates of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill were opened, some of the strikers who were standing outside the premises of the mill, showed their desire of resuming duty. The mill authorities allowed some of the strikers to resume work. Very probably by to-day the strike of the weavers will come to an end. Some of the strikers who resumed work yesterday, it is reported, did not receive any increase in their wages.

The weavers of the Crescent Mill continued their strike yesterday. The strikers collected at the gates of the mill and dispersed shortly afterwards.

The spinners of the Globe Mill continued their strike yesterday. When the engine was started in the morning, none of the spinners resumed work, and therefore the management had to close down the mill. A notice was put up at the gates of the mill, informing the strikers that on their resuming work at once, they would be given an increase of eight annas in their wages. The strikers seemed to be dissatisfied with the increase granted and therefore they did not resume their work. They have now formulated their grievances and they want an increase of a rupee in their wages. The strikers were peaceful.

About four hundred spinners, belonging to the Ebrahim Pabanni Mill, who went on strike on Monday, resumed their work unconditionally.

Mr. Chatturbhuj Mankeshwar, Karbari of Mansa, who was once a Congressman passed order on Dr. Kevaldas Jethabhai and his son, Manilal Kevaldas, on 20th instant to leave Mansa limits within 24 hours. The order states no causes for the step taken.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Sonoo Balu, a Hindu boy, aged about ten years, residing with his parents at Tardeo, who was knocked down by a motor car driven by one Akbarkhan Rahimkhan on the Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. on Sunday last.

Akbarkhan, the suspect, was present at the enquiry.

Sewaunai Deoji, a servant in a bidee shop, said he was seated in the front part of his shop when he saw the motor car coming very fast from the Null Bazaar direction, and going towards Chowpatty. The deceased was walking across the road and was knocked down by the car, which soon stopped. No horn was sounded.

Laxmansing, a betel-leaf shopkeeper, corroborated the above witness.

Haji Hassam Dada, a merchant, said the suspect was driving his car along Sandhurst Road. Witness was in the car, with two children. Another car was in front. The deceased was running across the road. The car was going slowly as there was much traffic on the road. The deceased was knocked down. He had come suddenly in front of the car.

Akbarkhan, the suspect, in the course of his statement said that his car was on the proper side of the road and was going at a moderate speed. Another motor car was in front of him. The deceased came running from a lane and the left mudguard struck him. He fell in front of the car and the left front wheel went over him. The car was immediately stopped and the deceased was placed in it and taken to hospital.

The medical evidence showed that the death was due to fracture of the skull and haemorrhage. The injuries must have been caused by a severe blow.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting from his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Akbarkhan very fast and without sounding the horn.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu male, aged about thirty, whose body was found floating in a well in Parel village, with a rope round the neck and both the thighs on Sunday evening last.

Nobody came forward to identify the body.

Medical evidence showed that the death was due to drowning and from the loose tying of the knotted rope and the freedom of the hands. The rope was placed in position by the deceased himself. Such was the opinion of Dr. Nanan, the Police Surgeon.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to drowning in a well, into which the deceased apparently threw himself after tying his legs by a rope, one end of which was looped round his neck.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chitre charged Salebhai Abdullah (18), with theft of a watch and chain.

The evidence showed that at about 10-30 a.m. on Monday, Govoindji Vullabhdas was going along Kalbadevi Road, when the accused came from behind and removed the watch and chain from his pocket. The accused was arrested on the spot and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

The accused was next charged with being in possession of currency notes, valued at Rs. 250, believed to be stolen property. The accused stated he found them lying at Pydhonie, which he picked up.

His Worship, in view of the sentence in the above case, sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment.

BROKERS FINED FOR OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hony. Presidency Magistrates, Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin and Mr. V. A. Dabholker, Sergt. Bird charged Gokuldas Thakurdas, Mathradas Assaram and 13 others with causing obstruction to the traffic by occupying a portion of the street. The facts of the prosecution were that the accused were carrying on transactions of cotton, opium, etc., by standing in a crowd at Sheikh Memon Street, and thereby obstructed the vehicular and pedestrian traffic. They were repeatedly warned by the police, but they did not give any heed to it. Sergt. Bird was posted there as a special police officer for the past fortnight on patrol, and the accused were arrested by him at 2 p.m. on Sunday last. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Court held that crowds so collected at a busy locality would certainly serve as a danger to traffic, and that should be stopped at once. The Court convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 15 each.

CRUEL CART-DRIVER SENT TO JAIL.

Before the same bench of Hony. Magistrates, Nana Ganu, a cart-driver, was charged with ill-treating the animal on a public street. The facts of the case were that the accused yoked a bullock to his cart quite emaciated and weak. The accused ill-treated the animal by beating him with a bamboo and causing him injury. The Court held that this was a case of cruelty inflicted by the accused over a dumb animal, in which the maximum punishment should be meted out. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to suffer an imprisonment of one month and ordered the animal to be sent to the hospital.

CONVICTED OF GAMBLING IN PUBLIC STREET.

Before the same bench of Hony. Magistrates, Maruti Pandurang was charged with gambling in a public street. It appears that the accused was gambling with three cards and seeing the police sepoy coming to arrest him he tried to run away. He was previously convicted and fined for the same offence. The Court held that gambling in a public street should be stopped by a deterant punishment when necessary. The accused had had previous conviction for the same offence. In view of that the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ABHIMANYU OR VIRAT SWARUP.

The Cinema Majestic is to be congratulated on having secured the first production of the newly-formed picture producers The Star Film Co. The subject "Abhimanyu" needs no introduction to any Indian. The chivalry of this young sprig of the Pandavas is the most wonderful in that great epic, the Mahabharata. One is startled at the success attained by the Company in its maiden effort. The sceneries, changes, the ancient mode of warfare, the battlefields, and mazes with all their details have been marvellously reproduced and one wonders what all these might have cost the Company to produce such an elaborate and difficult subject. The Star Film Co. have accomplished their task very well, far above the present Bombay standard. Well done 'Star'! There is bright future for the Company if this be the result of a maiden effort.

THE CASE FOR THE MAVLAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the strict reticence he maintains, I conclude that your correspondent "Observer" realises the difference between the Mahars employed by the Tata Company from South India and some Mavlas working for the Company at Mulshi. He would have done better not to rush into print with "I wish Mr. Kanitkar would accept Mahatma Gandhi's precept about giving up all ideas of untouchability and consider that even Mahars are fellow-human beings and not talk so sniffishly about them." May I inform "Observer" that Mr. Kanitkar and some other Satyagrahis including Mr. Bapat have to their credit a clean and long record of services for the depressed classes, Mahars not excluded. Even a good cause suffers when supported by bad arguments; and how much more so, when the cause itself is questionable?

Sir, I notice that much capital is sought to be made out of your Leader of the 18th instant to discredit the principle for the vindication of which the movement is brought into operation. The critics fail to distinguish or rather pretend to fail to distinguish between the Mavlas' grievance and the movement set on foot to rectify it. How should the means interfere with the genuineness of the grievance? The public including the Satyagrahis can have absolutely nothing to object to the courageous manner in which you have given expression to your views and reconsidered the situation in the light of the changed circumstances. If I have followed you rightly I find that your fullest sympathies are with the Mavlas. The best friend of the Mavlas would hardly have put the case more forcibly than you have done in your statement: "Our sympathy for the Mavlas and desire to see a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of their legitimate demands remain unimpaired, as also does our opinion that the Indian Land Acquesition Act ought to be altered so as to bring it into line with English legislature of the kind." The burden of the controversy is that the Mavlas should be saved from the disastrous consequences following the construction of the Dam at Mulshi. They say that there can be no compromise on the point. No amount of compensation can satisfy them. Therefore, there remain but two alternatives. Either the Company must give up the project or the Mavlas must move out bag and baggage. The Poona people showed them a way of fighting out the Company. The responsibility of guidance rests on their shoulders; and the cause of the Mavlas remains absolutely unimpaired. I ask "Observer" how their interference or siding with the peasantry of the Valley affects the main issue. The justness of the Mavlas' cause, for that reason, does not suffer in the least. In the heat of controversy even "Observer" lost sight of the main point and followed a side issue.

It is unfortunate that "Observer" should impute motives to the Poona leaders. In one breath he asserts that he has no prejudice against the Poona leaders and also states that "One Who Realises" has not realised what exactly it is that lies behind the movement." Frankly, I do not know, nor do I care to examine what lies behind the movement so long as the Satyagrahis fight with clean weapons and for a just cause. The public, however, will feel grateful to "Observer" for giving them an inkling into the motives of the Mavlas' active sympathisers. During my intercourse with them I observed that most of them are fired with the righteous zeal of saving the Mavlas even at great personal sacrifices. They were quite sure that the battle would not be easily won. Have these sufferers for the cause of the helpless Mavlas forfeited all claim—though they do not care for public recognition— to appreciation for the noble spirit with which they have come forward and many of them cheerfully gone to jail for a cause that they think is just? Does it remain for me to tell "Observer" that no man goes to jail for fun? Suffering and suffering alone is the test of sincerity. It is generous and noble to extend helping hand to suffering humanity.

While smiling at my *argumentum ad hominem*—"Observer" has unwittingly fallen into a worst type of *Ignoratio Elenchii*. No amount of ill-conduct or personal motives should detract from the soundness of a general proposition. What matter whether the Mavlas are helped by Poona people or by a notorious gang of rascals so long as their cause is just? The truth seems to be that 'political engineering', is too much on the brain of "Observer" and he smells it even in the simplest move of the Satyagrahis at Mulshi.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO REALISES.

AHMEDNAGAR ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

A general meeting of members of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, will be held on 4th June to adopt the revised constitution and scheme of life-members. It is proposed to rename the institution as "The Hind Seva Mandal, Ahmednagar." The objects of the Mandal are stated to be:—

(a) to help poor and helpless students in the matter of their intellectual, moral and industrial education; (b) to facilitate education, intellectual, moral and industrial, by starting, affiliating and incorporating at different places as circumstances permit schools under private management, orphanages, and workshops and such other institutions as are best calculated to further the cause of education; (c) to take such steps as are calculated to promote the cause of education in general; and (d) to help the cause of social advancement and social reform in general.

The Mandal will consist of patrons, supporters, ordinary members, sympathisers, well-wishers, life members and retired life members. (a) Any person who contributes Rs. 5,000 or more, shall be a hereditary Patron of the Mandal; (b) any person who contributes Rs. 2,000 or more or Rs. 100 annually, shall be a patron; (c) any person who contributes Rs. 1,000 or more or Rs. 50 annually shall be a supporter; (d) any person, who contributes Rs. 500 or more or Rs. 30 annually shall be an ordinary member; (f) any person, who contributes Rs. 100 or more or Rs. 5 annually, shall be a well-wisher; (e) any person who contributes Rs. 200 or more or Rs. 12 annually shall be a sympathiser; (g) no person can become a life-member of the Mandal unless he promises to work in connection with the institutions of the Mandal for at least 20 years and unless he is elected on the nomination of the Mandal's Life-members by the Managing Board.

BELGAUM'S WELCOME TO MR. DESHPANDE.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 23.

The Belgaum Khilafat and Congress Committees convened last night a public meeting to welcome their respected leader, Gangadharao Deshpande back to their midst. Over 10,000 people assembled. His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya, Doctor Kurtkoti, graced the occasion by his presence. Moulvi Kutubuddin Saheb and Mr. Kowjalji, President, Karnatik Provincial Congress Committee, offered Mr. Deshpande a hearty welcome in fitting words and Mrs. Jalihal presented to him a large sized napkin of purely handspun yarn with the bust of Mahatmaji and *Charkha* exquisitely knit therein. An address printed on *Khadi* was read out by Mr. Govindrao Valgi and presented in a silver casket by His Holiness, who blessed Gangadharao and prayed for his long life and realth to enable him to continue his work vigorously.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao, on rising, was given a tremendous ovation. He spoke for about an hour. He said the success of the last two years' efforts ought not to be judged by the actual results in the attainment of Swaraj and the solution of the Khilafat but by the extraordinary readiness with which even common people were prepared to suffer anything in that cause. He learnt some differences had arisen in certain quarters, which he hoped would be squared soon. He, like his revered Guru, Lokamanya, was determined to recommence his work and to continue it till its completion. His determination of course, was based on their usual support. The best way to succeed was to continue their efforts with greater vigour, so as to bring about the release of Mahatmaji and over twenty thousand of our brethren.

The meeting dispersed amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

EDITOR OF "VIDYAVILAS."

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS R. I.

(Associated Press.)

KOLHAPUR, May. 22.

Mr. G. S. Gokhale, Editor of the "Vidyavilas", is again sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 124 A by the District Magistrate to-day.

SECRECY IN DELIVERING JUDGMENT

COLLECTOR'S LETTER.

In reply to a letter enquiring when and where the judgment in the case against Pt. Jawaharlalji and others will be delivered, the following reply has been received, says "The Democrat" of Allahabad:—

D. O. No. S. J. Collector's Office,
Allahabad.
19th May 1922.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of to-day I regret that I do not consider that any good purpose will be served by making public the time and the place when the judgment in the case of King-Emperor vs. Jawaharlal Nehru, etc., will be pronounced. It is desirable, when possible, that cases should be held in open court, but the same considerations do not apply to pronouncing judgment.

Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) K. N. KNOX.

THE LATE SIR C. PETHERAM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

All Judges of the High Court assembled this morning in the Chief Justice's Court room which was crowded by lawyers and litigants when reference was made to the death of Sir Comer Petheram, late Chief Justice of Bengal which took place in England on the 19th instant.

HUBLI NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The Assistant Secretary Congress Committee, Hubli writes under date May 22:—

The Congress Committee celebrated yesterday the first gathering of the National school, Hubli, Mr. Pawate, a Lingayat pleader presiding. He emphasized on unity and selfless work, and said Mahatmaji's principles agreed with Basaveswar who was born in Karnatak 800 years ago. All communities took part in the function.

The police raided the Khilafat Committee Office Secretary's house to-day and some papers and books were taken away. It is rumoured that the Congress Committee Secretary, Mr. Hardikar, left for Yeotmal. The Tilak Swarajya Sangha meeting tours Berar and the Central Provinces before leaving for Lucknow for the All-India Congress Committee.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of January, February and March 1922:—

The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund Rs. 159-6-0; Mr. G. M. Karekar Rs. 15; Messrs. Nadirshaw & Co Rs. 15; Mrs. A. Curry, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim Rs. 10; Bai Cooverbai Ratansey Rs. 10; Mr. N. R. Madan Rs. 12.

Sweets, etc. from:—Messrs. Shah Kheraj Chapsi; Wiram Raisi; Shivji Malsi; Tokarsi Mooljі & Co; Morarji and Hormusji; Narsi Shawaji and his friends; Anopchand Dharsi; Taulsidas Lalloobhai Modi; Hemraj Khiasi; Mara Ukeda & Co; Khatau Bhawanji; Ganashi Pacharia; Vasanji Ramji; Pragji Hirji; Damoder Jhaverchand and Keshav Ghansi.

Films for the Asylum Cinematograph from:—Pathe Cinema, India; International Film Hire Service; K. D. & Brothers; Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

AFGHAN DELEGATION.

DINNER AT ISLAM CLUB.

The members of the Afghan Delegation to Europe which leaves Bombay this afternoon on its return to Kabul, were entertained at dinner, yesterday evening, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty by Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India.

SPEECH IN HONOUR OF DELEGATION.

At the conclusion of a very pleasant gathering, a speech in honour of the Delegation and Afghanistan was made by the most learned of the guests in Persian, but a Persian so replete with Arabic words and phrases and quotations that the speech might almost be described as in "Islamic," language, intelligible to every Muslim in the room. The speaker dwelt upon the Brotherhood of Islam and its dependence on Allah, quoting the Holy Coran: "And hold fast all together to the cable of Allah, and do not separate." He pointed out that it was impossible for Indian Muslims to regard a Muslim who was not an Indian as a foreigner. Islam did not recognise any barriers of nationality or class or colour. Therefore, it was as their own brothers that they (Indian Muslims) were welcoming the Afghan Delegation on its return from Europe where it had been doing such good work. His speech concluded with a prayer for the welfare of His Majesty the Amir and of Afghanistan.

REPLY ON BEHALF OF DELEGATION.

His Excellency Minister Plenipotentiary General Muhammad Wali Khan made suitable reply, and stated that the Delegation's work in Europe had been not on behalf of Afghanistan alone, but on behalf of the whole brotherhood of Islam including Indians.

Among those present were Jenab Mirza Muhammad Khan, Moscow Ambassador, Jenab Ghulam Siddiq Khan, Adviser to the Minister Plenipotentiary, Jenab Nasir Muhammad Khan, Adviser, Jenab Habib Ullah Khan, Jenab Muhammad Azam Khan, Mr. Ahmed Tawfeeq Dragoman, Muhammad Haidar Khan, Consul General in Hindustan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Consul in Bombay, Abdur Rahman Khan the Dragoman to the Consul-General, Messrs. A. E. S. Khatri, Abdul Ghani, Zahur Ahmad and M. Pickthall.

AFGHAN DELEGATION.

LEAVING TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

The Hon. General Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

The Afghan delegation as previously announced is not going by the Nagda Mail but is starting by a special train leaving Victoria Terminus (G. I. P.) at 5 p.m. The public and the volunteers are requested to be present at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Wednesday, the 24th instant) to give them a hearty send off.

HANDS OFF LIQUOR TRADE.

KHAN BAHADUR'S NOVEL VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 19.

The Excise Committee commenced its sittings here in the Council Hall from Monday the 15th instant. A good many witnesses were examined. Mr. Hudson, Collector of Poona and Mr. Pradhan of Nasik favoured the principle of local option. The former in reply to Rao-Bahadur Sathe admitted that owing to local picketing, liquour was not sold for about eight months. As a result, the number of crimes had considerably decreased. There was no violence or disorder of any sort when picketing was going on. The latter, who also favoured the principle of local option suggested a new method, of registering the names of drunkards who should be directly provided liquour by Government. The present method accepted by Government was to regulate the supply of liquor to the licence-holders so as to effect a steady decrease. Mr. Pradhan thought, his suggestion, if accepted, would decrease the number of drunkards who would for fear of exposure having to register their names, would probably stop drinking. If a choice was to be offered between the alternatives of prohibition and primary education, he said he would prefer the latter one.

Mr. J. F. Edwards, editor of "Dnyanodaya", thought that the excise policy of Government was not satisfactory. It was absolutely ineffective in checking the general temptation to drink. Total prohibition in India could be brought about quite easily. He did not think that liquour sale on the whole would be diminished by means of regulating or lessening the supply of liquor. The loss in the revenue could be easily made good by other ways. He refused to believe in the financial grounds put forth in the way of the cause of temperance. He concluded by favouring the principle of Local Option.

Mr. Nirhali, a weaver of Sangamner, very emphatically pleaded for immediate prohibition of liquor.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, a liquor-seller of Satara thought, that it was useless to raise a cry against the evil effects of drink. Very few drunkards, if at all, suffer the much-talked-of evil consequences of drink! People in old days used to drink much more than those of to-day! His grand-father required a lot of wine; his father comparatively less, and himself was unable to drink even a tenth part of the total quantity required by his father! Many more vices have spread among the public; why then should liquor be first attacked? With the spread of education, he thought, liquor would automatically disappear. Government should not interfere in this matter! The Khan Bahadur concluded by saying that drunkards alone should be entitled to vote on such matters!! The sittings of the committee still continue.

AN ARCHITECT'S HEAVY FEES

SERVICES DISPENSED WITH.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding, when consideration was given to the Finance Committee's report on the outside work done by Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins, the Trust Architect. At the outset the question was discussed whether the Press representatives should be allowed to report the proceedings. Mr. Cadell thought as the matter concerned the Port Trust, the discussion should not be allowed to get into the Press. Mr. Dumasia, Mr. Mody and other members were of the opinion that the question was of public importance and that view ultimately prevailed.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna then moved his resolution: (1) That in the opinion of this Board the fees paid to Mr. Hawkins are excessive. (2) That if this Board had any idea that Mr. Hawkins would demand such heavy, fees from the Port Trust, they would not have given him the necessary permission.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said it was for the Port Trust to decide whether the fees paid were excessive and the Improvement Trust had got nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Sethna said it was perfectly competent for this Board to say that the fees charged were heavy.

Mr. Cadell asked how he came to think that the fees were heavy.

Mr. Sethna said the question had been discussed threadbare already.

Mr. V. A. Debholker said if the Board had known that Mr. Hawkins was going to charge such a heavy fee they would not have given him the permission to do the work, as it interfered with his legitimate work.

Mr. Sethna said the question was whether the fees charged were heavy or not. Mr. Hawkins had charged about Rs. 52,000 for three items. They had been told that he had engaged a staff which cost him about Rs. 600 per month, for eight months, which altogether cost him Rs. 4,800 and the balance of Rs. 48,000 roughly was what he had got from the Port Trust. He had calculated the time and it came to Rs. 80 per hour which he thought was an excessive charge to make.

Mr. Cadell said they could not calculate an architect's fees on that basis.

Mr. Mody also said that it was for the Board to say whether the charge was excessive or not.

The Chairman read out the Engineer's report, which he had made to the Trustees that the work done by Mr. Hawkins had no detrimental effect on his legitimate office work.

Mr. Mody said Mr. Hawkins' work was, they were told, done in 600 hours, whereas the Port Trust thought the work must have taken 1,200 hours and that raised another question altogether. He asked whether the Board would have given the permission if they had known that he was going to open another office for outside work and make about Rs. 50,000 thereby.

Mr. Sethna said they had no idea at the time that he was going to open another office.

Mr. Mody said they had never bargained for that!

Mr. Sethna said another thing they had then considered was that, if Mr. Hawkins had no designing work to do, his hand would lose cunning, but in this case he was charging a heavy fee.

Mr. Mody moved an amendment that if the Board had any idea at the time Mr. Hawkins was undertaking the work, which would justify his claiming such a heavy fee, the Board would not have accorded him the necessary permission.

After some further discussion, the following resolutions were passed by the Board.

That in reply to their letter the Port Trust be informed (i) that in the opinion of this Board the fees demanded by Mr. Hawkins are excessive and (ii) that this Board had no idea that Mr. Hawkins would demand such heavy fees, when they accorded him permission to do work for the Port Trust.

Both these resolutions were passed unanimously.

The Board then also passed the following resolution dispensing with Mr. Hawkins' services: In view of the Architect's repeated breaches of his contract with the Improvement Trust, he be in consequence thereof relieved of his office and that his services be dispensed with as from the afternoon of the 23rd May, 1922, with payment of his salary up to that date, and the payment of his Provident Fund subscription with interest up to that date.

DIST. BOARD PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May. 22.

At a conference of the Presidents of District Boards and others, to consider the means of improving the railway communications, Mr. Ramarayaningar, Minister for Local Self-Government, dwelt upon the financial difficulties, and said that the total amount required for the schemes under consideration was over six crores, while only 1½ crores were available. He thought that the available funds should be utilised and invited suggestions to this end.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May. 22.

Last night a party of Mahsuds attached the outpost at Gambila Sarai, which is 30 miles from Bannu. A bold counter attack was made and it is stated one tribesman was wounded. Military force under Colonel Johnston hurried to the spot, but the enemy had fled.

The Frontier Committee, which was to have left Bannu for Dera Ismail Khan at 5-30 in the morning, could not leave till 6-15, when the news about safety of the route was received.

Today's evidence before the Bray Committee showed that the opinion regarding amalgamation here is evenly divided.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 24, 1922.

BURIED AT SEA.

In Reuter's report of the sinking of the "Egypt" occurs the sentence:—"Aided by the calm sea, the officers made heroic efforts, and the great bulk of the human freight got clear before the Egypt plunged finally by the bow." A special message to a contemporary reports that "the officers and crew bravely calmed the passengers while the lifeboats were swung out. There was an ugly moment as some Lascars thrusting aside women and children jumped into the boats, but the officers quickly restored order." As a sequel to these reports we have the eloquent fact that the missing include only fifteen passengers and as many as thirty officers and fifty Lascars. Almost always the report of a disaster at sea is relieved by some such tale of selfless heroism as has been baldly narrated above. Certainly, we cannot recall an instance of a British vessel being lost when British officers have behaved otherwise than with calm heroism which has become traditional in the merchant marine. The surviving officers of the "Egypt" will not be decorated for valour. Such tokens of admiration are, curiously enough, reserved for those who are brave in war. The consciousness of duty bravely and nobly done is probably all the reward the officers of the "Egypt" will receive. Certainly it is all the recognition they desire. But who shall say that their heroism was not greater than that of many a man who has won the Victoria Cross in the excitement and heat of battle?

It is difficult for anyone who has not experienced a moment such as the foundering of the "Egypt", to realise all that the heroism of the "Egypt's" officers and crew meant—all that it achieved. Darkness rendered doubly profound by the thick fog that hung over the sea; suddenly a rending crash and a stampede of passengers to the deck, men and women rendered frantic by fear as they saw the gaping hole in the ship's side. The quiet courage of the ship's officers and crew—a courage born of foresight and of discipline—calming the panic-stricken passengers and marshalling them into the lifeboats, was the only bright thing in that moment of black terror. It is no easy thing to reassure others when a common death threatens oneself with them. And on the "Egypt" the officers had a task even harder. They had to restrain a momentarily terrified section of the crew from making frantic attempts to save themselves at the expense of the women and children. The reports make reference to this "ugly moment," but it is clear that this moment of madness on the part of the frightened Lascars soon passed, for we are told also of the bravery of the crew in getting the passengers to the boats. Very many incidents of quiet heroism on the part of individuals must have occurred during those fateful twenty minutes before the vessel foundered—incidents of which we shall never, perhaps, be told. But the courage, chivalry, and devotion to duty of the "Egypt's" officers and crew receives its most eloquent tribute in the report that as many as thirty officers and fifty Lascars gave their lives to save the lives of the passengers. A noble sacrifice.

The ordeal came on them unawares but their training and traditions found them ready, making every man of them a hero. Incidents like this make all men brothers. At the moment of the "Egypt's" foundering every officer and Lascar aboard her served not his own selfish ends but his brother's needs—and in this service each man served his God. Indians will be the first to admit, when reading of the heroic death of the Egypt's thirty officers, the qualities of courage, self-restraint, unselfishness and discipline in the Western people which has evolved a merchant service whose men rise so consistently and simply to the height of sacrifice at moments of trial. Men such as these are men the East admires. And we may be sure that among the passengers saved were Indian women and children returning to this country. For these, relatives by blood to some among us, those thirty white officers of the "Egypt" gladly gave up their lives. Equally, for the many European passengers—men women and children—who have been saved from the wreck of the "Egypt" those fifty Indian Lascars died like heroes. Most of these latter were Muslims and their officers were Christians, but in the very manner of their death both Christian and Muslim served God and did honour to God's law which is one for all the world—the law of brotherhood, and the selfless discipline that its recognition enjoins.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

Except for a sigh of despair at the inopportune obduracy of the Directorate, we should have passed over the last general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank in silence; but for a most momentous decision announced by the Chairman at the meeting aforesaid. The Tatas have decided to close the industrial side of their Bank. We believe this is a matter of the gravest national importance, and will affect the industrial future of India most prejudicially if it is allowed to stand unchallenged. In a country intent upon large scale industrial development, the need for a special type of bank for financing nascent industries, on an approved plan, cannot be denied. The Industrial Commission, of which both Sir Dorab Tata and Sir Alfred Chatterton were the leading lights, premised it, and the country has in a thousand ways indicated it. The Fiscal Commission now sitting would practically be rendered impotent if its recommendations for a more energetic development of industry in India are thrown out for want of the sinews of war. The need for a special industrial bank being thus premised, it cannot but appear regrettable in the extreme that Mr. R. D. Tata and his colleagues on the Board of the Tata Industrial Bank should have thought fit just at this moment to close or suspend the industrial side of the Bank. True, the Tata Bank was not quite properly an industrial bank in the most approved sense of the term. True, the Tatas have shown themselves gravely remiss in the attention the country had reason to believe they would pay to the industrial requirements of India. True, such industries as have been recently incubated under the auspices of the Tata name are badly disguised devices for the perpetuation of the most unholy alliance between the East and the West for the exploitation of Indian resources for the benefit of the European servants of such enterprise. But granting all these factors militating against the Tata Bank, we still feel it could have rendered yeoman service to the cause of Indian industry. They say while there is life there is hope, and so we do not despair of the Tatas being made to see reason in time to avoid a graver disaster to themselves as well as to the country. Mr. R. D. Tata must not forget that the earlier promise of the Bank itself was due to the expectations founded upon the obvious implications of the name and style of the new institution. India has no other institution to take the place of the Tata Industrial Bank, at any rate for the moment. Even the Imperial Bank of India has no industrial section, supposing we agree to waive the consideration of the suspicion under which all institutions connected with and dependent upon the Government labour for the time being in this country. The people, therefore, cannot suffer this unfortunate decision to go unchallenged. They must not permit their industrial future to be doomed to stagnation for another generation or more.

Mr. Tata finds the world depression the cause for the decline in the Tata Bank prosperity. The shibboleth is too hollow to deceive even its author. For, had it been true that the world depression affects all industry and consequently the prosperity of the solitary industrial banking institution of India, Mr. Tata may be sure he would not have found a single one of his hard-headed business friends to go in for a new corporation,—The Industrial Finance Limited with the millstone of the Tata Bank's industrial holdings round its neck from the very start. We refuse to believe there is no field for industrial finance on sound lines and for national interests in India; and we point to the creation of this new corporation, presumably of business men, to take over the industrial holdings of the Tata Bank, as proof positive of the possibilities of industrial finance in this country. Mr. Tata is not lacking in effrontery. He says: "We think we deserve a word of credit rather than criticism in having avoided going much deeper into industrial business." Must we congratulate men who make a mess of India's national requirements because, forsooth, they have not made it worse? Mr. Tata conveniently forgets that the Bank was started definitely and professedly as an industrial financing corporation, not only because it was a great need of the country, but also because the Tatas and their associates felt there was big money in the scheme. The co-operation of the people gave the Bank its first bright flush of success. That success is now on the wane, Mr. Tata thinks, because of the world-wide industrial depression; while the Indian public think the relative want of success of the Tata Industrial Bank must be explained by the defective direction and management of the institution itself. It is up to Mr. Tata and his colleagues on the Board to face this public charge of having by their own negligence made a mess of a sound proposition, and of now intending to cover their retreat by a complete suspension of the activities of the Industrial Bank.

We have premised the need for a National Industrial Bank in India, and admitted its possibilities even from the narrowest stand-point of the most benighted profiteer, so that we cannot but impress upon the proprietors of the Tata Industrial Bank the seriousness of the situation caused by the practically autocratic ruling of the Chairman. We published in our Saturday issue an open letter to the shareholders of the Bank from a Shareholder, explaining at length the irregularities in the procedure adopted at the last General Meeting, and suggesting its modification by a requisition for an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders to consider the fundamentals of the institution. It may be doubted if the requisite majority would be obtainable by the dissentients to carry out the radical changes which alone in our judgment can save this institution from the nemesis which is now fast overtaking it. But whether by the technical defences provided under the existing law those who have at heart the interests of the institution, as well as those of the country which the institution was primarily designed to meet, succeed in making good their points or not, the Tatas would for their own good name and fame do well to reconsider their present policy of deliberate disregard of popular opinion as regards the general conduct of their enterprise. The Bank has failed to give satisfaction because it has a top-heavy, overpaid, inefficient and incompetent European agency to carry on its day-to-day operations and no amount of official praising of the General Manager and Secretary can conceal facts—like the reasons that actually induced the Directors to close the Sharebazaar branch of the Bank, for example. The Bank has failed to fulfil legitimate expectations because under unsophisticated capitalistic greed it has from the commencement misunderstood and misapplied its object, its very *raison d'etre*, and believed it was assisting "Industry" when it was only underwriting shares of new Tata or allied concerns in the hope of reaping a huge premium in a short time. The Bank finally has failed to be popular and national because of the psychological, factor which counts so much in India at this moment. But all these causes of the failure of the Tata Bank to come up to public expectations could have been avoided; and, having occurred, they are still capable of being remedied. If the Directors will not reconsider the position and if the shareholders of the Bank do not succeed in getting a sufficient majority to carry out a fundamental readjustment of the policy of the entire institution, we should say it would be to the interest of the shareholders themselves to take the still more drastic step of winding up the whole business and reconstructing it if advisable rather than see themselves baulked of their legitimate return on the capital invested, by such overvaluation of a most inefficient agency to do the ordinary work of the Bank, not to mention the added sting of the working being in anything but the national interest. The Bank is a necessity. But that such a Bank shall be conducted in national Indian interests is a greater necessity. And rather than have it operating to the neglect of Indian industry, we would even suggest that a substitute should be devised by the people themselves. The moment perhaps is not inopportune for some such consideration when the Indian National Congress seems to be intent upon elaborating a big constructive programme.

Notes of the Day

The Inchcape Enquiry.

The scope of the Inchcape Enquiry is limited since questions of policy are reserved entirely for the consideration of Government. Lord Inchcape and his henchmen may not, therefore, recommend a cut in military expenditure to be achieved by withdrawing troops from Waziristan. They may not advise the War Lords whose bright dreams are costing India so much to withdraw the North-West Frontier line to the commonsense line of the Indus. They may not even advise the Government of India to release the twenty-five thousand political prisoners now in jail and so effect a saving on prison expenditure. They may only suggest half measures, the actual saving achieved by which will be ridiculously small. Incidentally the Inchcape Enquiry will cost the country quite a respectable amount in "expenses" and the question is:—Is it worthwhile?

Hard Lines.

The Bombay Government's regulation amending the rules regarding travelling allowances to Government servants may possibly be an attempt to forestall the Inchcape Commission's enquiry. But to us it appears to amount to a feeble attempt at tinkering with economy. Also, it seems more than a little misguided. Travelling in India is seldom a pleasant experience and the public that pay the taxes will not, we fancy, grudge any little facilities that may be provided to subordinate Government servants who are travelling on Government duty. Such journeys are not undertaken as pleasure jaunts. They are often made most reluctantly and are invariably tedious. And to restrict a Government servant whose salary may be Rs. 700 to second-class travelling comfort on the score of economy seems to us a trifle arbitrary—not to say ridiculous—when his fellow servant drawing Rs. 750 enjoys superior amenities of travel by virtue of the extra fifty rupees of salary. And many Government servants of a respectable class are reduced to an allowance for third class travelling! In the case of every grade in the scale laid down by Government's new rules—the saving to Government will not amount to very much while the arbitrary classification seems too crude. If Sir George Lloyd's Government really desire economy they should achieve it by curtailing the allowance of the well-to-do, and not the needy.

Worli Housing Scheme.

The progress of the first instalment of the Housing Scheme at Worli is of interest to all Bombay, whether favourable or unfavourable to the implications of the Scheme in theory. The work upon the first group of chawls is now so far advanced that the visitor can judge of the appearance and convenience of the buildings which are built entirely of reinforced concrete, with the minimum of woodwork possible. The use of this particularly durable material for floors and ceilings, walls and stairways, indeed for everything excepting doors and window frames minimises the risk of fire and the need of repairs, while it greatly facilitates the work of cleanliness. Each of the one-room dwellings in the scheme has its own small kitchen-place and water-closet. An eight foot gangway, open at both ends runs through the middle of each chawl, the doors of the dwellings opening upon it; and each dwelling has a window opening to the outer air. Many middle-class persons in Bombay would be thankful to obtain a dwelling so well-built and sanitary, but the chawls, we understand, will be reserved for actual labourers, and the rent charged will be uniform and the least possible. The only criticism that suggested itself to one with a considerable experience of army billets, as he tried to imagine the appearance of the chawl inhabited, was a doubt whether even simple concrete walls and floors, good ventilation and facilities for cleanliness would be sufficient to secure the cleanly upkeep of the place for months without some pretty drastic system of inspection. We suppose that some inspection will be exercised, and we believe it necessary for the good of the inhabitants of these new model "chawls" which without it would inevitably become as abominable as other workers' tenements in time. But inspection is sure to be resented unless submission to it is quite clearly stipulated, and its limits quite clearly defined and explained, to everyone who wishes to become an inmate of the chawls. We, who had heard so much about the extravagance of Government schemes, were surprised at the obvious economy that is being exercised and its consistency with excellence in the work, which seems, from what we saw of it, to be entirely in the charge of Indians.

Humour German and English.

In the opinion of our morning contemporary, the Germans, being "barbarians," seem, "at first sight" to possess no "sense of humour" because if they had that priceless gift, "they would not have published such a conviction and sentence" as the one of 18 months' imprisonment passed on "a wretched motor mechanic whose only mistake was to show, what his Government was pledged in honour to reveal", viz. twenty-one aerial motors. "His only mistake was to show what his Government were pledged in honour to reveal; he did not give them credit for being so dishonourable as they are," says our contemporary. If only the Germans studied the sort of humour current in other parts of the world they would cease to be humourless barbarians to-morrow. Why cannot they take a lesson from examples galore of convictions and sentences not of 18 months only, on persons "eminent and worthy", for offences which they were, in humour, pledged not to perpetrate, such as hawking home-made cloth and attending meetings? Nobody, indeed, ever made such a fuss over their detailed publication, and the Germans ought to know that no purpose is served by so doing either as a deterrent, or even as a determinant of the total breach of humour involved. Or say if a Government officer is asked to resign for reasons of want of sufficient political humour in a member of his family, or if a pensioner is just deprived of his pension ("his deferred pay"!) not of course to act as a deterrent to others, no reasons should ever be assigned, much less published, for these actions, or else the humour of it all is lost. However, for more detailed information on this subject the Germans would be well advised to consult Mr. Montagu who might, perhaps, be able to say something regarding the relation of humour to publishing a thing.

What's in a Name.

Another interesting point about the European Association's secret circular to which we referred yesterday is its appeal to Government servants to join the Association and so help their community and themselves to maintain their superiority of status over Indians. The arguments addressed to Government servants are the arguments of the European politician in India—the arguments with which the Ilbert Bill agitation made the world familiar. And Government servants are exhorted to fill up the enrolment form included with this purely political literature. Yet, because Government servants and military and naval officers, may not, by reason of service rules, join a political association, a footnote to the circular shows them how they may evade inconvenient rules. It seems that they have merely to mark their application for membership "Non-political," and the thing is done. We wish Indians could arrange matters as easily. The Congress might then invite all the Ministers to join it and subscribe to its funds which are supporting the Nationalist movements. Merely by marking their application for membership "non-political" they would be thus enabled to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare. Or again, our own editorial columns could be established on an exalted plane far above the base suspicion of Extremism did we declare that our most vitriolic condemnation of the Reforms or of the pro-Greek British Cabinet, or of Repression, was non-political. Presumably, the European Association believe that there is much virtue in a label,—and yet we fancy Mr. Carr would have some strong words to say about the Japanese importer who labelled his wares:—"Made in England."

DUBLIN AGREEMENT.

AFFECTS THE TREATY.

IRISH CO-SIGNATORIES CALLED TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill said the agreement signed at Dublin on Saturday between the Irish parties appeared to raise the most serious issues affecting not merely the character and validity of the forthcoming election, but also the treaty itself. The British Government had therefore, invited the Irish cosignatories to the Treaty to come to London to discuss the matter with the British signatories, and it was expected that the Conference would be held at the weekend.

As regards Northern Ireland, the Government was confident, said Mr. Churchill, that the Northern Parliament would continue to grapple with the serious task of restoring and maintaining order.

IMPERIAL FORCES INCREASED.

Four additional battalions had opportunely landed in Ulster on May 20th, raising the strength of Imperial forces to nineteen battalions. Any further reinforcement demanded by the Northern Government, would be sent.

ROUND-UP IN SIX COUNTIES.

1,500 ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 23.

The North Irish authorities organised a round-up in six counties of Ulster between the midnight and four o'clock this morning, arrangements being so secret and complete that fifteen hundred officers and men of the Republican Army were arrested. Many were in bed when captured, They were taken off in motor-lorries to Belfast and to other centres.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BELFAST

AN M. P. KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 22.

An Ulster member of Parliament, Mr. T. Wadell, while walking in a street of Belfast was shot and so seriously wounded, that he succumbed to his injuries.

ENGINEERING UNION.

CONFERENCE WITH EMPLOYERS ON 24TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 22.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union have arranged to confer with the Engineering Employers on Wednesday, when they will submit counterproposals.

MR. SASTRI'S PROGRAMME IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 22.

Melbourne.—The Federal Government has mapped out a tentative programme for Rt. Hon. Sastri, which included Ministerial luncheon on June 13th and an official dinner on June 27th. A Government official will meet Mr. Sastri at Fremantle on June 1st and will accompany him throughout the tour during which Mr. Sastri will be the guest of the Commonwealth.

PRINCE AT PENANG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

On Tuesday morning, the Prince of Wales landed and proceeded in a tugboat to Georgetown. There His Royal Highness was received by a deputation of the principal residents, but no address was presented. The Prince drove through the town which was gaily decorated to Government House, where he played tennis. The Prince lunched informally at the Penang Club. He re-embarked shortly after the sunset, and the "Renown" sailed for Colombo, where she is due on Saturday. All is well, but it is infernally hot.

GENOA DEBATE.

TO BE OPENED BY SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.

BITTER LIBERAL-LABOUR ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Sir L. Worthington-Evans would open the Genoa debate on Thursday. This was much criticised by Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Clynes and others, who were astonished that Mr. Lloyd George was not to give in the first instance a full and authoritative account of the happenings at Genoa. After a long absence from the House, Mr. Chamberlain said, the Premier would be in his place, ready to give further information required and answer criticisms. Amid ironical cheers, Mr. Chamberlain added that Mr. Lloyd George was anxious to hear criticisms before speaking.

EASTERN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

TO HOLD CONFERENCE AT GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—An Angora message says that the Eastern Governments have decided to hold a conference at Genoa, which will be attended by Ukraine, Persia, Russia and the Caucasian Republics.

ON ANGLO FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

SLACKENING WOULD BE MISFORTUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 23.

A powerful testimony to the value of the Entente between Britain and France was given by Mr. Bonar Law at a meeting of the Franco-British societies at Victoria. Mr. Bonar Law declared that slackening of the Anglo-French friendship would be a misfortune to Britain and a disaster to France, as well as a standing menace to the future peace of the World. Referring to the possibility of France's acting separately against Germany, the speaker admitted that one ally was entitled to act alone under the Treaty; but, under such conditions, things would play directly into Germany's hands.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

WHEN AMERICA WILL JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 22.

Washington.—The terms on which American participation in the international discussion at the Hague might be secured, is indicated in a statement by officials in close touch with the Administration that the United State are willing to join other nations in working out plans for the restoration of the world, if they are convinced that political subjects will be barred at the Conference.

Some officials opine that a European invitation to the Conference with a definitely defined scope for the solution of the economic problem would receive a cordial reception.

LEAGUE AND INDIA.

REACTION FELT IN LABOUR SPHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Addressing to the East India Association, Sir Valentine Chirol said that reaction of the League of Nations upon India was most strongly felt in the Labour sphere. The Indian Factories Amendment Act of 1922 had marked an immense step forward.

'PUSSYFOOT'S" PROPAGANDA

IMPETUS ON TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The annual report of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association declares that a great impetus to the temperance movement in India has been given as a result of Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson's intensive propaganda campaign. Lord Clwyd, presiding over the meeting, said that the Indians were determined to unite in order to curtail drastically the drinking facilities through the principle of local option.

GOLDMINING INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 23.

CAPETOWN.—In the House of the Assembly, Gen. Smuts foreshadowed a new lease of life to the goldmining industry. He pointed out that efforts were being made to secure an outlet of South African coal in the Indian Ocean.

THE "EGYPT" DISASTER.

HIS MAJESTY'S SYMPATHY.

TOUCHING DETAILS OF SELF-ABNEGATION.

P. & O. COMPANY'S EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21

Eighty of the crew of the "Egypt" missing include thirty Europeans.

Their Majesties have telegraphed to Lord Inchcape from Aldershot deeply regretting the sinking of the "Egypt," by which many valuable lives have been lost and sympathising with the relatives and friends of the victims.

ACCURATE DEATH ROLL.

16 PASSENGERS AND 86 CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The fact that no response has been received to a wireless query which had been flashed across the seas, trying to discover news of further survivors, has led to the conclusion that the official death-roll in the "Egypt" catastrophe, namely, 16 passengers and 86 crew, may be regarded as being accurate. The mystery as to how a comparatively small vessel could inflict a damage capable of sinking the "Egypt" in 20 minutes, is explained by the fact that the "Seine" was constructed specially for service in the ice-strown Northern seas. It is understood that the "Egypt" carried a million sterling in bullion, a quarter of which was silver.

ALL PRECAUTIONS UNAVAILING.

THICK FOG—CAUSE OF DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—A message describes an interview with a representative of the "Matin", in which Captain Collyer, Commander of the "Egypt", declared that all precautions had been taken to avoid a collision. "Egypt's" syren never ceased, but fog was so thick that it was quite possible that the French captain did not hear it. Officers of the "Egypt" did their duty.

The Ushant authorities report that fog was so thick that they had been living, in utter darkness, for three days. The whole island was covered with an opaque veil. Light-houses to the North were keeping their syrens going continually.

The Ushant is at present a real isle of terror. The wireless installation is continually receiving anxious enquiries from the ships in the vicinity.

The Paris papers continue to publish details of the disaster. They state that some of the boats were overloaded and foundered, dragging down many sailors. There were also hand-to-hand struggles round the floating wreckage.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Municipality of Brest has given a thousand francs and the Chamber of Commerce has given five hundred to relieve the Lascars, while a public subscription has been opened.

TRAGIC DETAILS.

SHIP'S PRINTER'S HEROISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—Tragic details of the sinking of the "Egypt" are published in the 'intransigeant." The account shows that the breaking of ropes when one lifeboat was being launched caused the occupants to be thrown into the sea, while the falling boat killed the swimmers. The ship's printer, though unable to swim, heroically surrendered his lifeboat to a woman, who had not got one. Doctor Bremner of the "Egypt", who is amongst those who have been drowned, clung to a plank with the second officer until exhausted. A passenger by the name of Battersee and the chief engineer were also drowned. It is believed that the "Egypt" carried £600,000 worth of specie.

HELP TO SURVIVORS.

BRITISH CONSUL TO RENDER ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Peninsular and Orient Steamship Company states that as soon as it heard of the arrival of survivors at Brest the company telegraphed the British Consul asking him to give the commander of the "Egypt" any assistance necessary for the immediate comfort of the passengers, pending the arrival of the company's Paris agent, who had been instructed by telegraph to proceed to Brest with cash and supplies. As soon as information is available with regard to further survivors among the passengers it will be published.

SURVIVORS LEAVE FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Brest.—The survivors of the "Egypt" have left for England.

SOLEMN SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Brest.—The Mayor of Brest and the English and American Consuls were present at the solemn service when bodies picked up from the "Egypt" were buried yesterday.

NO LETTER AND NEWSPAPER MAILS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21

The Postmaster-General announces that the "Egypt" would have embarked letter and newspaper mails at Marseilles and the only letter mails aboard were a few bags for Gibraltar, including some for the Fleet. The "Egypt" carried the week's parcels for Gibraltar, Cyprus, Morocco, Egypt, Palestine, Somaliland, Aden, India, Irak, Persia, Seychelles, Ceylon, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

"PALERMO" ORDERED TO TAKE "EGYPT'S" PLACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Malta.—The P. and O. steamer "Palermo," en route for Port Said from Malta has been ordered by wireless to proceed to Marseilles to pick up "Egypt" mails for conveyance to Bombay.

CONDUCT OF LASCARS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

It is authoritatively pointed out that sensational reports regarding the conduct of lascars on board the "Egypt" should be treated with great reserve as biassed statements of untrained observers. An official statement on the subject is still awaited.

FALL IN P. AND O. QUOTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Owing to the loss of the "Egypt", the quotation of P. and O. deferred stock fell five points to 320 yesterday; but the loss is not likely to affect materially the dividend, as the Company's "insurance fund" of three millions sterling is ample to cover the loss.

DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, May 22.

Seven to Two against Pondoland.
Four to One against Saint Louis.
Thirteen to Two against Re-echo.
Ten to One against Captain Cuttle.
Hundred to Eight against Tamar.
Twenty-two to One against Lord of Burghley, Scamp and North End.
Twenty-five to One against Bucks Hussar and Craigangower.
Thirty-three to One versus Diligence, Simon Pure.
Forty to One versus Norseman, Drake's Drum.
Fifty to One versus Dry Toast.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 22.

The Amateur Golf Championship opened at Prestwick to-day in fine weather, following an overnight rain and fresh breeze. A Huge attendance assembled to watch 74 matches in the first round, which is to be decided to-day. Hunter beat Viscount Maidstone (St. George's) by 7/6 Samuel Robinson (Southport and exchampion of Lancashire) beat exchampion Cyril Tolley by 2/1.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH GOODS.

RECRUITMENT FOR I. C. S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Charles White drew attention to the fact that the Government of India had recently ordered five thousand pairs of binoculars from a French firm and urged the President of the Board of Trade to suggest to the Governments of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies that British goods should be given preference where they were of equal quality and price. Mr. S. Baldwin referred to the reply given in the House on March 29th, in which Earl Winterton had pointed out that the ordering of 5120 prismatic binoculars from a French firm had involved a large financial saving. He also drew attention to the Imperial preference resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1917 and said he had no evidence that the principles laid down therein were not acted on.

I. C. S. PENSIONS.

ANTE-DATING REFUND OF 4 P. C. CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the Commons Sir C. Yate asked whether Viscount Peel would consider the question of antedating the refund of four per cent contribution to the pension of Indian Civil Servants from April 1st 1919 to April 1st 1900. Lord Winterton replied that he was afraid that the answer must be in the negative. In a further question Sir C. Yate asked for information regarding the report of the Committee on recruitment for Indian Civil Service. Lord Winterton replied that Viscount Peel had asked a few experts to advise him privately on the subject. Their investigations were informal and preliminary and Lord Peel did not anticipate that the result would be a report which could advantageously be published, at any rate in the near future.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY OF SHIP-OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Replying to Sir William Raeburn in the Commons, Lord Winterton said that Sir William Meyer, acting on behalf of the Government of India declined as regards his shipments to India to admit negligent navigation clause in bills of lading, whereby the shipowner was relieved of responsibility for losses of cargo due to negligence of his servants. Sir W. Meyer thereby continued the previous practice of the Secretary of State. Lord Winterton was prepared to convey to Viscount Peel the suggestion that representations should be made to the Government of India on the subject but it would be premature to do so until everyone had adopted the clause.

TURKISH INQUIRY COMMISSION.

NO REPLY YET FROM AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In answer to questions, Mr. Chamberlain said no reply had been received from America in regard to co-operating in the inquiry into alleged massacres in Asia Minor but he had reason to hope it would be received shortly. France and Italy had accepted Government's proposals. He did not think a reply had been received from Angora government.

"DONGOLA" & "KUMANO MARU" BEACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, May 21.

Shanghai.—Steamers "Dongola" and "Kumano Maru" have both been beached. "Dongola" proceeding from Kobe to London via Bombay, was later dry docked and some plates above and below water line have been stove in and lifeboat smashed.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cricket Result:—Sussex beat Somerset by five wickets.

Mr. Baldwin formally introduced in the House of Commons on the 22nd a Bill providing for better protection of the public in connection with the sale of tea.

The collection of animals, birds and reptiles, presented to the Zoological Gardens through the Prince of Wales by the Malay States Government, has arrived in London on the steamer "Titan" and will be exhibited at the Zoo along with the Prince's collection from Nepal. Three proboscis monkeys and seven Angus pheasants died on the voyage.

Berlin.—The Government has raised an embargo on the importation of sugar until further notice, in consequence of a serious shortage.

A MOTHER'S PRIDE.

"FROM BED OF ROSES TO RIGOURS OF JAIL."

TOUCHING APPEAL TO WOMEN

Srimati Swarup Rani Nehru, wife of Pt. Motilal Nehru and mother of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, writes:—

It is now two months since my beloved son Jawahar Lal was released from the Jail at Lucknow. I wanted him to rest for some time—to rest after the hard work of months—but he did not listen to me—and began his work from the very day of his release. He toured in the hot weather and was incessantly working from morning to night. He has once again been arrested and to-day is being separated from me for 18 months. How can I express my grief—my eyes are bedimmed with tears and my heart is full of sorrow—my son brought upon a bed of roses is to-day leading the hard life of rigorous imprisonment in jail. My home is lonely—how will I be able to live at Anand Bhawan when my son is in jail?

But I am also happy that Jawaharlal has the courage and bravery to stand for his convictions—for the cause of liberty and truth—and the fortitude to suffer for them, if it is necessary—and obstacles are put in his way. This is the lesson our ancestors have taught us. When Ram was exiled to the forest, Kaushalya was agrieved, but at the same time she was also happy in having such a son. I heartily bless my son to live peacefully wherever he is sent, and pray to God that he might help him to come back home—victorious over his enemies as Ram Chandra was.

Why has Jawaharlal been sent to prison? He has been locked up in Jail because he wanted to stop the spread of foreign cloth—and because he picketed the shops of those cloth dealers who had broken their pledges. It is true that no cloth dealer complained against him, but the British Government could not tolerate this. What is our duty now? What is the duty of those cloth dealers for whom my son has gone to Jail? I hope that the cloth dealers will now make up their minds not to allow foreign cloth to enter into the Indian Market. I also hope that each and every citizen of Allahabad will take a solemn pledge not to touch foreign cloth in future—but wear 'shudh' khaddar and to ply the Charkha for it is only on acount of this foreign cloth that our youths are being clapped up in jail and the country is being ruined. I appeal to my sisters in particular to consider the touch of foreign cloth as pollution. This cloth has blood of our brothers and sisters in it. How can we then wear it?

Jawaharlal has been imprisoned for picketing. I do hope that if any cloth merchant breaks his pledge and 'Vyaparl mandal' thinks it necessary picketing will be resumed, and the citizen of Allahabad will come forward to help us in it. If it is so necessary then our sisters will also have to come forward. I sincerely wish that I should get an opportunity to picket myself with my daughter-in-law if necessaray. The work for which Jawaharlal has gone cannot be stopped. If the men of India have lost courage we, women, will do it. Are the jails of Mother India meant only for men? Do you think that our women have not got the fire of love of the Motherland burning in them?

RANGOON MUNICIPAL BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 23.

The Legislative Council to-day passed the Rangoon Municipal Bill. Two amendments were accepted and several withdrawn and others defeated including proposals to increase the number of Europeans on the Burmese representation. Local Government's attitude was that such matters could be dealt with by a new corporation under rules and it was desirable to allow them freedom.

In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Arbuthnot the Vice-President should have presided but as he too was absent on account of his illness Mr. Keitt, the Development Commissioner, presided.

CONVICTED OF TRESPASS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, May 23.

According to a Calicut report four men of the detachment of Garhwales stationed in the disturbed portion of Calicut have been awarded long terms of imprisonment on charges of having trespassed into the residence of Korampatta Namboodiri in Chathamangalam Amsam in March last and committed acts of lawlessness therein. At identification parade complainant pointed out three of the men as being among the accused.

OUTRAGES BY MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, May 23.

Isolated outrages by Maplahs continue to be reported from various portion of Ernad Taluq in Malabar, a large proportion of these crimes being presumably in the nature of reprisals against both the Moplahs and the non-Moplahs who are known or suspected to have given information regarding the rebellion and connected crimes. In Karinchapet village some nights ago a band of Moplahs broke into the house of a co-religionist, overpowered and bound him and perpetrated fiendish outrages upon his young wife whose body they shockingly mutilated. Troops were quickly sent in pursuit of the miscreants on the news of the outrages reaching the authorities.

THE WORLD SIGNIFICANCE OF MAHATMA GANDHI

By REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

(Extracts from a Sermon preached at the Lyric Theatre, New York, on March 12th, the day following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.)

As I enter this morning upon the discussion of Mahatma Gandhi, of India, and of the universal significance of the work which he is doing in his native country, I am irresistibly reminded of the day, which was not so long ago, when I first had the pleasure of presenting this man to this congregation, and of declaring my conviction, the same now as it was then, that Gandhi is incomparably the greatest man now living in the world. How the situation has changed in these few months! At that time Gandhi's name was practically unknown outside the borders of India. I hit upon it by the merest chance; and, although I came to feel upon the instant that here was a creative spiritual genius of the first order, my information was of the meagrest description. Furthermore, all endeavors to get additional information met with failure. To-day, however, Gandhi's name is appearing on the first pages of all newspapers. Scores of articles have been published in the magazines and reviews of this country. England and the continent. A great journal, the New York World, sends its leading correspondent to India to "spy out the land," and he returns to write of Gandhi and his policy of non-violence and non-cooperation. From almost utter obscurity, this man mounts in a few months to a fame which is as universal as it promises to be immortal. He holds to-day the centre of the world's attention. That position of primacy held so proudly by Woodrow Wilson in 1918 and 1919, and by Nicolai Lenin in 1920 and 1921, is now occupied by a little Oriental who has never any official position, who seeks neither glory nor power, and who languishes this day behind the bars of an English jail.

A Spiritual Leader.

To those who understand what it means in terms of inward purity and outward devotion, his name falls on the heart "like the gentle dew from heaven." From another and more important point of view, however, these events must be regarded as unfortunate, for they are tending to present Gandhi to the world simply as a leader of a nationalistic cause. They are teaching men to classify the Indian Mahatma with such historical figures as William Tell, William Wallace, Robert Emmett, Kosciusko, George Washington, and Garibaldi, as the champion of the liberties of an enslaved people. This, of course, he is! Gandhi stands to-day at the forefront of his nation's life, as we have seen, and matches in heroic service of freedom the achievements of any of the great nationalistic leaders of the past. But it is a deplorable mistake to look at Gandhi exclusively or even primarily from this standpoint. He is more than the leader of a movement for national independence—his task is nobler even than that of championing the political emancipation of a great people. Of this movement that he is to-day; and if this movement ended to-morrow, in defeat or victory, Gandhi's real work would still go on to its appointed end. That there must be something wrong with an idea which classifies this man with Wallace, Washington, and Garibaldi, all of whom were soldiers who drew blood on the field of battle, is shown conclusively by the fact that Gandhi is a non-resistant who refuses to take the sword, even to fight for liberty, but appeals to a "higher law" than that of violence, namely "strength of spirit." What we have here in the case of Gandhi, as always in the case of the non-resistant, is a religious leader, a man not of local, or national, but of universal significance. It is in the realm of the spirit that Gandhi "lives and moves and has his being." It is not primarily with kings and premiers, but with God and the soul of man, that he does business. Above and beyond the political liberation of his own or any other people, he seeks the spiritual redemption of mankind. If we would classify him with any of the supreme figures of human history, it must be with such august religious prophets as Confucius and Lao-tse, Buddha, Zoroaster and Mahomed, and, most truely of all, the Nazarene! Out of Asia, at long intervals of time, have arisen these inspired witnesses of God. One by one they have appeared to teach men by precept and example the law of life, and therewith to save the race. To-day, in this our time, there comes another of this sacred line the Mahatma of India. In all reverence, and with due regard for historic fact, I match this man with Jesus Christ! If the lives of these two were written side by side, as Plutarch wrote the lives of the great heroes of Greece and Rome, it would be amazing to see to what extent they are identical.

Now it is of this universal significance of Gandhi as a spiritual leader, that I want to speak to you this morning. I find this signeficance most clearly typefied, at least for the beginning of our discussion, in the personal character of the man. We can best get at this aspect of the problem by asking how it is that Gandhi has managed to acquire such a marvellous influence over the Indian people. Of the nature of this influence, there can be no question; it is one of the most extraordinary personal phenomena in the world to-day. As Gandhi moves from place to place, great multitudes of men and women follow him, as similar multitudes followed Jesus in Palestine. When he appears to speak in some town or city, crowds running all the way from twenty-five to seventy-five thousand people gather to hear his words. That he is a wonder-worker is implicitly believed by the ignorant and superstitious, and stories of his miracles are now the legend of the countryside. Everywhere he is called Mahatma, the "saint" or "blessed one," for already the people reverence him as one who is divine. To find anything to match this influence of Gandhi over his people, we would have to return to ancient times and remote places, and even then the parallel would be incomplete. It is the testimony of a competent and unbiased observer that Gandhi's personal following is greater in numbers, and more devoted and disciplined in spirit, than any man history has ever known.

The Secret of his Power.

If we seek for the explanation of this fact, we cannot find, it, I believe, in any of the ordinary aspects of personality. It does not reside, for example, in Gandhi's physical presence, which has been described as "pitifully insignificant." Thus he weighs less than one hundred pounds. He shows all the weakness and emaciation of one who has disciplined his body to an ascetioism of an extreme type for over thirty years. On occasion he is so feeble that he is unable to stand, and has to address his audiences while seated in a chair. His only impressive physical feature is his eyes, which glow with the flaming passion of a spirit which burns as though it would consume the flesh.—So, also, I cannot find that his personal influence has its origin in any extraordinary degree of intellectuality. Gandhi does not impress me as having exceptional mental powers. Certainly he is not to be compared with such an intellectual giant as Leo Tolstoi. To me, at least, it is inconceivable that the Indian could write such books as *War and Peace, Anna Karenina, or even My Religion*. Great as he is, Gandhi does not seem to move on this plane of achievement at all!—I feel the same way, also, about his gifts as an orator. I speak with some hesitancy here, for the standards of oratory, as of music, may be very different in the East from what they are in the West. What is genuine eloquence in India may not be recognizable as such at all in the United States. But, I might as well confess that Gandhi, so far as I can judge from his printed addresses, does not impress me as an orator. I find in his utterances no such magic of words as we are familiar with in the case of men like Edmund Burke and Patrick Henry. I had difficulty, for example, in selecting a passage from Gandhi's writings which had the lift and beauty, the soaring grandeur of style, which made it appropriate for reading as scripture in this service. That Gandhi can work a spell over an audience we know from abundant testimony, but it must be for reason quite apart from eloquence of speech.

What is it that the Indians see when they look upon this main, and hail him as Mahatma? Not a great physical presence, not a gigantic intellect, not an inspired orator, but a personality or character of transcendent spiritual beauty. What they see, first of all, is a man who has made his life to be at one with the great masses of the people. Gandhi was well born, of a family with ample means, and was given the best educational advantages both in his own country and in England. When he returned to Bombay, he began his career as a practitioner of the law. Then he did what so few men in any age have ever done! Instead of climbing up, *up* the ladder of achievement to wealth and fame, and thus away from the common people, he proceeded deliberately to move *down*—down to the depths of human misery and woe, down to where men toiled desperately and died miserably, down to the dark places of sweat and tears and blood. From the beginning he was resolved that there should be no suffering among men which he did not endure, no outrage which he did not feel, no cross which he did not carry. Even the "untouchables" should not be beneath his comradeship—to them he would descend, and with them share the bitterness of the world's contempt! The experience of men, in other words, down to its remotest horror, he made his won; and always, in his long struggles for reform, met first himself the hazards to which he invited others. How beautiful for example is the story of his leading the Hindu "coolies" in South Africa out on to the land, in revolt against the inequities of government! Here Gandhi was the first to sleep on the bare ground, beneath the stars; the first to practise the vow of poverty which he enjoined upon his followers; and the first to cultivate the land for sustenance! How impressive also the most recent and much more famous story of the loin-cloth! Talk with enemy of Gandhi, and almost at once he will mention the loin-cloth episode, and offer it as proof of the Mahatma's insane fanaticism. What is this episode? Some months ago, in the prosecution of his non-cooperation campaign against the government, Gandhi ordered his followers to boycott all cotton goods imported from England, destroy whatever foreign cloth or clothing they had on hand, and spin what they needed on their own domesic spindles. It soon developed that obedience to this command would cause great inconvenience and even suffering, especially among the poor, by stripping them practically naked of the little that they had. At once Gandhi appeared in public, on the country highways and even in the cities, clad in nothing but a loin-cloth, that no man in all the land should be embarrassed by a poverty greater than his own. Such deeds are a commonplace in Gandhi's life. His whole career reveals a positive passion for community of experience with mankind. When his people look upon him, therefore, they see not a leader merely but a comrade and a brother, one who is in all things like unto themselves; and of course they reverence him as one who is divine.

His Self-abnegation.

This deliberate kinship with the masses of his fellow-countrymen leads us to another quality which is fundamental in any estimate of Gandhi's personality. I refer to his self-abnegation, his sacrifice, his capacity for suffering. Very early in his career Gandhi discovered what he called "the law of conscious suffering"—the truth that the mastery of the world waits upon the man who is willing not to make others suffer, but to suffer himself; and his whole life has been a discipline to its attainment. At the outset he sacrificed his property, his social standing, his profession, everything that could separate him from entire devotion to his fellow-men. In his personal habits he began and still continues to practise an ascoticism that might well be the envy of a medieval monk. In his work as a reformer he has evaded no penalty, but has accepted gladly the punishments imposed upon him as only so many weapons to his hand. He has faced an assasin without flinching. Four times, in South Africa and in India, he has been imprisoned. Thrice he has been beaten by mobs, and once left prone in the gutter as one dead. His body bears the stripes of the whips with which he has been lashed, his wrists and angles the marks of the chains with which he has been bound for hours together to the iron bars of his cell. Read Paul's catalogue of sufferings, and you find it a less terrible array than Gandhi's! "I have gone through the most fiery ordeals that have fallen to the lot of man" is his testimony. And all because sacrifice has been deliberately chosen as the law of his life and the sword of his fray! It is this which the Indians see when they look upon the scarred and wasted frame of their leader. It is this which they remember when they think of him in some far distant part of the countryside. Imagine the stupidity of a government which hopes to break such a man, or sever him from the worship of his followers, by fresh arrest and imprisonment!

Greater than all that we have yet mentioned in the character of Gandhi, is the love with which his entire being is saturated. No. man of our time, few men of any time, have risen to such heights of tenderness and compassion for mankind as this Mahatma of India. Anger, malice, resentment, hatred, have altogether disappeared from his heart, and nothing is now left but the pure essence of love for his fellowmen. And his fellowmen include all men who live upon the earth! Like God himself, Gandhi is "no respector of persons." He holds white men and black side by side within the embrace of his affection. He ends the long feud between Moslem and Hindu, and makes them brethren one of another. While recognizing certain social utilities of the caste system, he wipes out the barriers of separation in his personal relations, and seats Brahmin and "untouchable" at a common board and leads them in breaking bread together. Even the English are not excluded from his goodwill, for "love your enemies" is as stern a command for Gandhi as for Jesus. "Tell the British people that I love them, and want their association" is the word that he has spoken a thousand times. Think of his conduct at the time of the attempt upon his life in South Africa! Asked in the hospital, where he was hovering on the verge of death, to take action against his assassin, he refused. Why should I seek to injure or punish him, he said. The man did what he thought was right, risked his life for what he thought was right! I believe in that man; I shall love him, and win him to myself. And he did! In a few months the assassin was conquered by the might of Gandhi's forgiveness, and became straightway one of his most ardent followers.—Equally beautiful is Gandhi's attitude towards General Dyer the officer responsible for the massacre at Amritsar. I cannot cooperate with him, says Gandhi; I cannot recognize his authority or obey his orders. But if he fell sick of a fever, I would hasten to his bedside and nurse him back to health.—There is no bitterness in this man, no last flickering spark of hatred or revenge. He is love incarnate. In every act and even gesture of these last years, when patient suffering has purified his soul, he has been a perpetual witness to the truth of his own great words, "Anger will serve no purpose. We must meet ungodliness by godliness. We must meet untruth by truth. We must meet cunning, and graft by openness and simplicity. We must meet terrorism and frightfulness by bravery.

It is qualities such as these, which have become familiar to all Indians, that give Gandhi such a hold upon the imagination and devotion of his people. It is these same qualities, also, that give to him and his work a universal significance. Gandhi is a man who has mastered the secrets of spiritual living. His soul has been lifted, by virtue of incomparable discipline, to the measures of the stature of those realities which are of God. In humility, in sacrifice, in ardent love for men, he is one of those perfect characters which come along once in a thousand, or perhaps, only in two thousand, years. And to-day he lies in prison. Such men are the judges of our world. A society which cannot suffer a Jesus, or a Gandhi, to be at large, is a society which is not fit to live, and by this token is already doomed to die.

A second evidence of Gandhi's universal significance is found in his doctrine of non-resistance, which, he says, "does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but the pitting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant." I refer more particularly to the fact that Gandhi is the first man who has succeeded in applying the non-resistant idea on a vast scale and in working out a technique for its successful operation in determining the great issues of social life. Gandhi, in other words has demonstrated the feasibility of non-resistance as a method of political and economic reform, and therewith, as definitely as Newton or Darwin, opened up a new era in human history.

Hitherto non-resistance has laboured under two very serious disabilities. In the first place, its practise has been limited in the past to the life of the single individual, or here and there to the experience of single and isolated groups of individuals. The great non-resistants have been Jesus, St. Francis, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry David Thoreau, Leo Tolstoi—men of transcendent personality and influence, who have exemplified nobly the possibilities of non-resistanc e in their own private lives, but have never attempted, or been able, to apply it on a universal scale to society at large. Occasionally, to be sure, there have appeared larger or smaller groups of men and women who have organized movements, and even whole communities, on non-resistant principles. Thus there were the Christians of the first two centuries of our era, various heretical sects of the Middle Ages, such as the Cathari, the Waldenses and the Albigenses, and such modern religious groups as the Quakers, the Mennonites, and the Doukhobors of Russia and western Canada. But these groups, like separate individuals of the Tolstoian type, have been independent and self-contained. They have lived very largely in and for themselvs, and thus are important as an example rather than as an influence. They show what non-resistance can do on a small scale, but teach nothing about its practicability as a general social principle.

The second difficulty, under which the non-resistant gospel has suffered in the past, has been its identification with a remote or other-worldly type of life. The non-resistant of the Middle Ages was the monk of the St. Francis type, who abandoned the world and went off to live alone by himself or with his group of disciples. The supreme non-resistant of modern times was To'stoi, who characteristically cut himself off from his family, his country, his church, and lived like a kind of hermit on the land; and at the end fled away, like a wounded animal in the brush, to die alone. These men were sublime in their personal lives. The non-resistant in all ages has marked the highest attainment of inward purity purity and outward sacrifice. But with few exceptions—Garrison, for example!—they have achieved virtue at the expense of contact with the world of men. From the practical point of view, the non-resistant has again and again been an ineffective man. He has solved the problems of life by running away from them. Tolstoi is one of the subtlest characters in history, but he contributed nothing to the solution of those questions that vex most terribly the society of modern times.

To be Continued.

THE "SEVAK" REVIVES.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that a Bengali Nationalist Daily, by the name of the "Sevak", used to be published in Calcutta, from the 1st of December, 1921, under the editorship of Moulana Md. Akram Khan, the renowned Congress and Khilafat leader of Bengal. But owing to his arrest and subsequent conviction under Section 124A, I.P.C. the publication of the paper had to be stopped, as he was also its printer and publisher. From the first week of February, 1922, however a substitute for it, viz., the "Mohammadi" was being published; but the conductors have now decided to give up its publication and bring out the original paper, the "Sevak" from the first week—(most probably from the 3rd day)—of June next, in an enlarged size. It will be edited by the same old staff.

COW PROTECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the question of prohibition of cow-killing everywhere in India is now being greatly agitated and in most cases the agitation has borne very fruitful results. I have just received very gratifying news from the Ankleshwar Municipality, in which it is stated that a unanimous resolution was passed that there should be total prohibition of the slaughter of the cows in the district of Ankleshwar from 27th April last. Our best thanks are due to the very noble minded, and courageous member of the Ankleshwar Municipality for this their truly humane step, especially to the president, Mr. Nasarvanji Nawroji Ankleshwaria, Bar.-at-Law.

I take the opportunity of appealing to all true Indians who really feel for the economic, moral, and religious advancement of Mother India, to largely devote their attention to the preservation of animals in general and of cows in particular. Cow-protection is the universal cause of India.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA,
Secretary,
Bombay Humanitarian League.

VOLUNTEERS & KHADI PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an humble follower of Mahatma Gandhi, I thank you heartily for your editorial article of the 11th instant. You begin with the sentence "what are the Volunteers doing?" I am also a member of the Bombay National Volunteer Corps and I have not till now received any order from my superior officers to do any Khadi work. Perhaps, you will wonder if I tell you that I do not even know who are my officers in the Corps; but it is true all the same. And I am not the only sinner in regard to this, many of my friends who are also volunteers are as ignorant of our officers as myself. May I request you kindly to write another article on the same subject after reading this letter, commencing with a sentence like this: "The Bombay National Volunteers are all dozing, because the Central Board of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have not yet organised them."—Yours, etc.

JAYARAM R. DEO.
C/o G Ward D. C. Committee, Dadar.

At a public meeting held at Jumma Masjid, Landour under the presidentship of Pandit Shankerjee on the 21st instant impressive speeches on the progress of Non-Cooperation, the Khilafat, the present situation and Swadeshi were made. The Khadar scheme was explained very clearly.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, acknowledges with thanks the following further subscriptions to the Kerala Congress Relief Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,526-15-11; S. Ellore, Re. 1-0; T. Ramnaran Garrau, Punjab, Rs. 4-0; P. N. Nair, Federated Malaya States, Rs. 450-0; K. V. Natarajan, Lahore, Rs. 2-0; A. Sankunny Nair, Rs. 60-0; D. G. Matanjee, Jubbulpore, Rs. 5-0; M. S. Patel, Guzarat, Rs. 10-0; C. P. G. Nair, Burma, Rs. 22-0; Bheemandas R. M. Shikharpur, Rs. 2-8-0; K. V. Natarajan, Lahore, Rs. 2-0; V. K. Chatterjee, Ranchi, Rs. 20-0; Burma Provincial Congress Committee, Rs. 2,000-0; Somnath Botherdas, Rs. 501-0; Jamabhai Kakubhai, Rs. 501-0; Lady Sulochana Bhai, Rs. 2,000-0; Manaklal Mansukhabhai, Rs. 2,000-0; Sambhuprasad Bhagavan Das, Rs. 201-0; Ahmedabad Cotton Mills, Rs. 300-0; New Cotton Mills, Rs. 300-0; Lakshmi Cotton Mills, Rs. 101-0; Balabhai Damodar, Rs. 251-0; Somnath Repjudis Patel, Rs. 1,001-0; Balbai Aroikamlal Jemudas, Rs. 251-0; Motilal Heerabai, Rs. 251-0; Mafatlal Jagalbai Sahebai, Rs. 2,001-0; Manaklal Falchand, Rs. 101-0; Nalal Esq., c/o Mufatlal Gagubhai, Rs. 501-0; Manaklal Harilal Mills, Rs. 251-0; Manilal Ramchardas, Rs. 200-0; Chandanlal Kersondas, Rs. 151-0; Mulchan Das Jaikindas, Rs. 200-0; Chimanlal Girderlal Desai, Rs. 201-0; Harigovindas Lekshmichand, Rs. 100-0; Khusaldas Gokuldas, Rs. 100-0; Seemanlal Nanaklal, Rs. 200-0; Jahangir Vakil Mills, Rs. 251-0; Messrs. Beecherdas-Spinning and Weaving Mills, Rs. 151-0; Sreemathi Thimuja Ammal, Rs. 10-0; P. Moriram, Mount Road, Rs. 8-0; P. K. Krishnadas, Salem, Rs. 10-0; Messrs. Chelleram Ganichand, Rs. 100-0; Sarala Devi Ambalal Sarabai, Rs. 500-0; C. S. Nataranjan, Kaddalore, Rs. 10-0; G. Vydyanatha Iyer, Basra, Rs. 38-3; Hon. Secretary, Social Club, Myatkiana, Rs. 500; M. Amaravathy Ammal, Kolar Dist., Rs. 10-0, Dwarkaprasad, Shikolabad, Rs. 5-0; N. Lekshmana Iyer, Rs. 5-0; Through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, for women and children, Rs. 500-0; K. R. S. Chari, Dhanuskhoti, Rs. 5-0; The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Rs. 2,000-0; R. S. Seetharamaier (for spinning), Rs. 245-0; Anonimous, Bombay, Rs. 500-0; K. V. Nataranjan, Lahore, Rs. 2-0; T. K. Sheshadri, Jamshedpur, Rs. 30-0; Burma Provincial Congress Committee, Rs. 3,060-0; A. S. Ramaier, Ettawaha (U.P.), Rs. 30-0; Mangallal Girdhardas, Rs. 2,001-0; The Aryodaya and Rajnagar Mills, Rs. 1,001-0; Ambalal Sarabai, Rs. 500-0; Dalapathbai Bagubai, Rs. 501-0 Hari Vallabha Das Mulchand, Rs. 251-0; Jeevanlal Girdharlal, Rs. 501-0; Najindas Falchand Chiney, Rs. 101-0; Sarabai Dyabai Seth Rs. 101-0; Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Rs. 351-0; Heerabai Trikamlal, Rs. 3,000-0; Kolidas Lalbai Industrial Mills, Rs. 151-0; R. S. Narayanadarkar, Darwar, Rs. 62-4; K. M. K. Menon, Bagdad, Rs. 500-0; K. V. Nataranjan, Lahore, Rs. 2-0; Students, Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 600-0; P. Krishnan Nair, Poona, Rs. 12-0; R. Sreenivasa Desi Rau, Mannarkuti, Rs. 26-0; Manomohan Ghosh (for moplahs), Rs. 20-0; Ganesh Vishuanker, Loonavada, Rs. 10-0; Ramkrishna Rau, Kotialbail, Rs. 4-0; Treasurer, Malabar Relief Committee, Bombay, Rs. 500-0; Kallyanjee Banjee, Madras, Rs. 20-0; Through Mr. K. M. K. Menon, Bagdad, Rs. 112-8; K. V. Nataranjan, Lahore, Rs. 2-0; C. S. Nataranjan, Kadalore, Rs. 6-0; Through Mr. E. R. Menon from Bombay, Rs. 35-0; T. S. Ramaswamy Gouder, Thirupper, Rs. 76-15-0 All-India Congress Committee, Rs. 19,982-14; Through Mr. Barjorji Framji Barucha from Bombay, Rs. 5,000-0; M. K. Naidu, Rs. 75-0; Secretary, Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, Rs. 278-10-4; Girgaum District Congress Committee, Rs. 1,400-0; Total (Rs. 142,735-14-3).

K. P. KESAVA MENON,
Secretary, Kerala P. C. C.,
Calicut.

12th, May 1922.

VEERSHAIV YOUNG MEN'S CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, May 21.

The fifth Session of the All-India Veershaiv Youngmen's Conference will be held at Bagalkot on the 28th and 29th May, Mr. S. T. Kambali, M.L.C., of Hubli, will preside. The problems set for discussion will be strictly Social and educational. Political matters will be completely eschewed.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May. 22.

Sunday's evidence recorded by the Frontier Committee at Bannu, stood solely for internal reforms. Two Non-Co-operators, who were examined in camera, complained of reprisals. The Committee reached here before noon, when demonstrations for and against amalgamation greeted their arrival.

THE GANDHI DAY IN HYDERABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) May 19.

The Gandhi day was celebrated here with full vigour and enthusiasm. The programme consisted of "Nagar Kirtan" from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. A singing party went round the town singing national songs, selling Khaddar and collecting for "Swaraj Fund." Prayers were offered in a Hindu Tikana. Many people also fasted. About 6p.m. a procession started from the Hindu office with Mahatma Gandhi's photo and a Charkha in a carriage. It went round the whole bazaar and ended at the Holmstead Hall, where a large meeting was commenced in honour of Mahatma Gandhi under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Tahar. Messrs. Ladharan, Dr. Chimandas, Thanatnal were the subsequent speakers. All of them, implored the people to use Khaddar, to work the Spining Wheel, and to contribute towards the Swaraj Fund.

ALLEGED TERRORISM BY POLICE IN SITAPUR.

GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May. 23.

A lengthy press communique has been issued today denying the allegations made by Pandit Jewharlal Nehru and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena in their report regarding alleged terrorism and inhuman treatment on the part of court of ward officials and police towards the Non-Cooperating villagers in Sitapur District. The situation in Laharpur centre Non-Cooperation activity became so bad that it become necessary to post punitive police there. Recently the communique mentions, several acts of intimidation and outrages, acts of boycott during the months of February and March,—among these being that at Saharpur and its neighbourhood the Non-Cooperators set up a Deputy Commissioner, a Judge and so called officials. Several hundred hooligans surrounded the palace of Rani at Katesar, attempted to threaten and burn houses of headmen in Shahpur and as the result a riot case is pending.

The communique adds that there is no truth whatever in any of allegations made against the court of ward officials or the manager. The latter has been for many years in charge of estates and his care of his villagers and confidence he commands were well-known. The local people much harassed by the Non-Cooperators have in some cases taken reprisal and they spontaneously warned Mr. Jowharlal Nehru that they would not tolerate his interference when he comes to make his enquiry.

13 SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

FOR "MISCHIEF AND CRIMINAL TRESPASS."

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 23.

A fresh batch of 13 Satyagrahis was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. V. B. Naik, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for committing mischief and criminal trespass by throwing stones into the trench dug by the Tata Company's men at the dam at Mulshi. These men who are Mavlas belonged to the Satyagrahi Camp at Mulshi, many having come to Poona from Bombay, Akola, Karjat and other places.

GUJERAT CONFERENCE.

ANAND, May 22.

(From a Correspondent.)

A representative, of every newspaper, whether a daily or a weekly, will be allowed one pass to attend the Parishad at Anand on a personal application at the Parishad office. A special train from Petlad, Ahmedabad and Baroda will leave at 8-35, 7, and 8-36 respectively arriving Anand at about 9-30.

Mr. V. J. Patel has accepted presidentship of the Patidar Meeting.

ASSAULT ON FOREIGN CLOTH DEALER.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 23.

A cowardly assault was committed upon a prominent cloth dealer of Cawnpore who had taken a leading part in opposing the picketing of cloth shops started by the local Congress Committee. Lala Kesho Nath, the cloth dealer in question, in company with his partner was passing through Gudri Bazar last evening about 6-30 p.m. when a person clad in Khaddar dealt him a blow with a heavily laden *lathi*. The blow narrowly missed the head but seriously injured the back. In the turmoil the assailant, who was recognised by some passers-by escaped. B. Kesho Nath has lodged a complaint with the police in which he states that owing to his opposition to the picketing movement he had been previously threatened by two members of the local Congress Committee and that just previous to the assault his friends heard a prominent member of the boycott committee pointing him out as a prominent enemy of the Congress and a haughty fellow.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN MAIL CONTRACTS.

Sir,—Regarding the proposed alterations in the Mail contracts, the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, circulated a letter of the Government of India, P. W. D. No. 923/P. W., dated 24th November, 1921, inviting opinion on the changes proposed in the departure and arrival of the Foreign Mails, respectively on Friday and Saturday every week. The Local Mill Owners Association, as also the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce, sent their replies in due course, but to neither of these institutions it was suggested that the change would oblige the Importers to pay interest on demand drafts for 7 days more, as they cannot retire the draft by the outgoing Mail the same week, as is being done hitherto. The suggestion being put before both the Corporations, they did not see their way to supplement their views previously given. I therefore, invite the attention of the Importers, more particularly of the importing consumers, to make a representation in time to the authorities that be so that the matters may be rectified.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The telegraph lines between Calcutta-Kharagpur and Calcutta-Asansol are being badly disturbed by local storm. Telegrams will be liable to a heavy delay.

frantic attempts to save themselves at the

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

MORE ARRESTS.

170 SATYAGRAHIS SENT TO JAIL UP-TO-DATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 18.

Twenty-one Satyagrahis in all were sentenced on Tuesday, the 16th instant, by the second-class Magistrate at Mulshi, two of them to two months' rigorous imprisonment, ten to one month's rigorous, seven to one month's simple and the rest two to fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Volunteers are daily arriving at Poona to proceed to Mulshi. A meeting of ladies was held on the 18th instant at Dr. Phatak's when a resolution was moved by Mrs. Ananibai Joglekar congratulating all the Mulshi Satyagrahis who were in jail to-day. Mrs. Paranjpe was in chair. Another resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his imprisonment was moved by Mrs. Dr. Indumatibai Naik. Both these resolutions having been passed, eloquent speeches were made by several ladies in celebration of the Gandhi Day of this month.

Poona, May 22.—Three Mavla Satyagrahis of the old batch were sentenced on Thursday last, to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. It is understood that several respctable ladies from the Seva Sadan Society of Poona and Bombay, who had proceeded to Mulshi on Friday, with a view to witness the situation there, were foully abused by the workmen of the Company. The matter was reported to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. It is not yet known whether the latter has taken any steps in this particular matter.

Thirty-one Satyagrahi volunteers in all were arrested by the Police on Friday, the 19th instant, when the former commenced to fill in the ditch with stones. The arrested persons include Messrs. Ranade and Daware who, it is understood, had merely presented themselves at a distance from the dam—the actual scene of Satyagraha—with a view to watch the happenings. Of the two batches of arrested Satyagrahis, one has been brought here for trial, while the other has been removed to Pand.

The total number of Satyagrahis, that have gone to jail uptil now, has come up to 170.

Barrister Abhyankar and Dr. Munje of Nagpur with Mr. Aney of Yeotmal have arrived here.

ELEVEN VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

Later.—Eleven volunteers were sentenced to-day to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, the other two getting one month simple. Eighteen Satyagrahi volunteers put under arrest at Pand, have been released on bail to-day.

Mr. Vasudevrao Joshi, having undergone his full term of imprisonment, has been released to-day from the Yeravda jail.

SPRING LECTURE SERIES.

The Vasant Vyakhyan Mala had had an auspicious beginning this year in that the first lecture in the series was delivered by His Holiness Dr. Kurtkoti, on "The present state of religion.' Lectures followed further, bearing on various topics social, religions and educational. "The economic condition of India' was the subject of an interesting discourse on the 11th instant when Mr M. D. Altekar, from Bombay, gave a few candid criticisms against the doctrine of 'Imperial Preference.'

The 'white elephant' of this Imperial Preference, the lecturer urged, must in no case be allowed to plant himself in this country. Mr. Altekar emphasised the importance of bringing about a speedy economic regeneration of India. Little assistance in our endeavours to build up Indian industries was to be expected from the Government, whose "commissions" and "committees' would only produce lengthy reports. Mr. Altekar concluded with an appeal to the public to throw off their lethargy and to grasp the principle of 'self-help,' Prof. M. M. Joshi's lecture on 'Gita and the doctrine of Divine personality' was indeed a treat for speculative intellect while that of Prof. V. M Joshi. on "The problem of Ghosts' was an outcome of national thinking on matters psychological.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the incarceration of the Satyagrahi leaders like Messrs. Karandikar and Paranjpe, the Mulshi struggle is daily becoming more and more acute. It is no longer a question between the Shivajee's brave Mavlas on the one hand and the implacable Tatas on the other, but it has assumed the importance of an All-Maharashtra question. There exists however a keen difference of opinion among the Maratha Nationalists themselves, who have since long espoused the Mawala cause, as to the manner and method of this struggle and this difference has made the situation very delicate and difficult. All the same, it has got to be faced and I have no doubt that the shrewd Maratha leaders would rise to the occasion, sink their differences, put their heads together and handle the situation quickly, wisely and boldly.

A special Maharashtra Mulshi Conference is being contemplated. I understand to secure sympathy and strong support and to discuss and decide once for all the policy of the struggle. Such a conference is I think quite unnecessary particularly so soon after the Pen Conference, which has by a special Resolution called upon the Districts to succour the Mawalas with men and money. No doubt the tactics of the tussle have since then considerably changed Still instead of convening a special conference, I would ask the Satyagrahis to place their case in the hands of the M. Pro. Co Committee and to agree to abide by its decision faithfully and fruitfully. This Committee is sufficiently representative of Maharashtra as it contains from 30 to 50 members from each of the districts and is the premier congress organisation of Province, which is prominently fitted in this emergency, to emphasise the Congress point of view and to give the necessary lead. The Satyagardhi leaders who are still out, are, I suppose, members of this Committee, but if they are not, the Committee would do well to invite them and if necessary even the Tatas to present their respective cases before the future policy is finally chalked out.

If is better to understand the issue clearly. The Satyagrahis demand that the Tatas, if they can not give up the project permanantly, must consent to postpone the construction of the Dam for at least a generation, and may conciliate the Mawala opinion during that period. They contend that the Tatas' project is not a public purpose. They maintain that a great percentage of the Tatas' capital is foreign and that is why the bureaucracy is helping this hideous exploitation of the Mawalas. If the Tatas and the bureaucracy are obdurate and refuse to see the justness of their cause, the Satyagrahis hope to bend and bring them round by their suffering. The Satyagrahis by their Satyagrah, hope to save the Mulshi as well as to prove or test the efficacy of Satyagraha as o political weapon. They are grim in their determination and mean to fight till the following limits are reached viz (1) jail limit, 10000, (2) death limit, 100, (3) money limit, 5 lakhs of rupees or (4) time limit, 5 years. They feel that the bureaucrats are not incapable of listening to the moral pressure of suffering and the imprisonment of 10,000 high-souled youths or immolation of 100 patriots would open their eyes to the justice of their cause and they would ultimately win. The failure means a resort to other method of warfare.

As the monsoon is nearing, the Tatas are expected to stop work after 2 or 3 weeks and would recommence it, say, in September. The Satyagrahis, are not, I gather, at present sufficiently equipped with men and money to continue the Satyagraha day by day. The M. Committee may under these circumstances, well advise the Satyagrahis to consider the desirability of postponing the struggle till September. By this move, they would get sufficient breathing time and enough opportunities to collect men and 'munitions' and to be better able to fight the Tatas and the bureaucracy when they choose to recommence the work.

I hope the M. Committee would see the wisdom of not fixing any limits or tests. The fixing of a limit or a test has the great disadvantage of laying open all of our cards on the table for our 'enemy's' edification. It enables them to measure our strength as well as our weakness. If the people do not come up to the expectations, the movement runs the risk of being easily and mercilessly strangled by our opponents. The experience of the last 18 months ought to have been sufficient to open the eyes of the Satyagrahis in this respect.

I feel that there is enough data available for the M. Pro. Com. to declare Satyagrah—so far as filling of jails as concerned—to be ineffective as a political weapon in the fight with Indian bureaucracy. We know as a fact that the imprisonment of 25,000 volunteers in Bengal and U. P. did not in the slightest degree serve to change the angle of vision of the Governments of those provinces. They not only, after these imprisonments, did not withdraw their notification declaring public meeting and volunteers organisations illegal, but are still vigorously and merrily pursuing their repressive policy. We know as a fact that the Jallianwala Baug murderer is retired on a handsome pension. Are not the Satyagrahis aware of these facts. If they are, why should they still persist in sending 10000 more youths to jails almost uselessly? Satyagraha is surely efficacious in reforming all those who have not lost all sense of shame. It is useless in the case of all those who have murdered their conscience. The Indian bureaucrats have become callous like the Kaurawas and the Satyagraha is no remedy for them. They felt not the least pang in imprisoning the greatest man in the world. Mahatma Gandhi, has also, I suspect, seen the futility of filling the jails by Satyagraha any more. He wrote to Hakimjee after his arrest: "In my opinion, it would be intimidation to fill the jails anyhow. And why should more innocent men seek imprisonment till one considered to be the most innocent has been found inadequate for the purpose." In the same letter he writes "I flatter myself with the belief that my imprisonment is quite enough for a long time to come. . . . If I may be allowed that claim, it is clear that I should not be followed to prison by anybody at all." I close with a request to the M. Pr. Co. Co. to give their best consideration to this aspect of the matter when the question comes up before them for discussion—yours, etc.

P G. JOSHI.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the way in which the Tata Company is proceeding with the help of Government, to oust the poor and helpless Mavlas from their hearths and homes, against their wishes and to destroy the sacred Hindu temples without regard for the feelings and sentiments of the Hindus, it is sure that the present management of Tata Company has been bringing the name of Tata, which once they revered, into odium. When inhuman tactics are adopted by Tata Company in the presence of Police who connive at them to put down the Satyagrahis engaged in protecting their hearths and homes and the temples of their gods in an non-violent manner, what are the Hindu gentlemen on the one or both the Board of Directors of Companies manned by Tata and Sons doing? Have they no voice in preventing the destruction of the temples of their gods? It seems that they worship and revere no other God but Money, otherwise they would not have given their approval for the destruction of the temples.

It is an irony that the magistracy in Poona, instead of safeguarding the poor Mavlas, against the highhanded action of the Tata Company, helps the Tata Company to oust the Mavlas from their lands, where they have been living peacefully undisturbed uptil now. The Government is influenced by capitalists and it does not care for the plight of the Mavla agriculturists. It is for the people to help the Mavlas in their struggle to save their lands from the forcible acquisition by Tata Company. If for not anything else, but for the protection of the temples which will be submerged under water, the people should boycott Tata and Sons and Companies managed by them. It will have a desired effect on Tata Company, and thus the historical race of Mavlas, the followers of Shivaji, will not be driven out of their lands to become mere wage-earners.

By the bye, I may ask your correspondent "One who Knows" what about the temples that will be submerged under water? He only writes that there are no mosques within a few miles of Mulshi Petha. Why is he silent in regard to the temples? Will he kindly explain it?—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Khandala, May 18.

IV.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I may state that you reported in your Sunday issue that I spoke a few lines at the meeting held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday last wherein I agreed with the speech of Mr. Bapat. Kindly note that I made an appeal to the people of Bombay and particularly so to the rich and opulent classes of Bombay to do everything in their power to help the Mavlas so that they may not be deprived of their Home lands. I at the same time thanked Mr. Bapat for his interesting and detailed lecture. It appears that there has been some misunderstanding and under the circumstances I have to explain my position. I do not entirely agree with Mr. Bapat in his principles of Satyagraha. He even advocates the destruction of property whereas I maintain the principles of absolute non-violence without inflicting any injury to persons or property. I therefore think that Mr. Bapat ought to place the full facts before the All-India Congress Working Committee and must find out the proper and effective method of Satyagraha. I am sure every possible support will be given by the All-India Congress Working Committee.—Yours, etc.

R. N. BAPASOLA.

INJUSTICE IN THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time back you were kind enough to take up the cause of the poor oppressed clerks of the Marine Controller's Office, Royal Indian Marine by publishing in your powerful journal the doings of the Controller of Marine Accounts. The result of this exposure was very satisfactory in that public opinion was aroused and the great injustice done was speedily put right.

Now to come to my subject I beg to say that the state of affairs now existing in the Secretary's Department of the Bombay Improvement Trust are quite in a par with that of the Marine Controller, Royal Indian Marine.

The present Secretary since his coming to the Trust has tried his level best to bring in as many men from Southern India as he could to all of whom he has given high starting salaries. In this the Secretary has been greatly assisted by the indifference of the Civilians who succeeded Mr. J. P. Orr as Chairman of the Trust as well as by their inability to check the ambitious and expensive schemes of the Secretary.

Things have been going on in this way for years and whenever any representations were made to either the Secretary or Chairman they always remained unheeded with the result that to-day the condition of the old men is such that they have no chance whatever of improving their prospects so long as the present state of affairs continue.

The Improvement Trust is a public body and it is expected that the present Chairman and the Trustees will rise to their sense of duty as public citizens of Bombay by appointing a strong Committee to enquire into the above facts and in their being satisfied that great injustice has actually been done to the old men, they should as far as lies in their power try to compensate the old hands for what they have suffered. They should also at the same time put an end to the arbitrary powers exercised by the Secretary and thus prevent mischief in the future.—Yours, etc.

ONE ALWAYS WATCHFUL.

Bombay, 18th May, 1922.

VELVET CAPS & MAHARASHTRIANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Even a superficial observer in Bombay will have noticed that while other communities are gradually discarding foreign cloth our Maharashtrian friends have so far failed to respond to the country's call to any appreciable extent. The velvet cap would still seem to have an irresistible fascination for them, and little boys in well-to-do or even in middle-class families may be seen in large numbers at important functions clad in full suits of plain or embroidered velvet. Is it not disheartening to find that in the adoption of Swadeshi, a creed which was first propounded on this side of India by the Lokamanya, the Maharashtrians should lag so far behind other communities? Many of them plead that being in service in Government offices or European firms they cannot summon the courage to wear Khaddar and the Gandhi cap, but this weakness may be noticed even among members of the community serving in offices where Khadi is either permitted or tolerated. If they feel too weak to make up their minds to wear the Gandhi cap, can they not at least discard their velvet or felt caps and put on dyed Khadi caps or some other pure Swadeshi head-dress? If the Maharashtrians of Bombay will fall into line with their sister-communities in the matter of Swadeshi, I have no doubt that their brethren in the Maharashtra Province, where too unfortunately the fashion of velvet widely obtains, will soon follow their lead. I feel sure that once they discard their head-dress of foreign cloth they will more readily take to Khaddar everywhere. I specially appeal to my Maharashtrian fellow-workers in the Congress to concentrate their energies and attention on propaganda and Khadi-hawking in their own community for some time to come, and with this object to start an Akhila Maharashtra Sangha and work it on the lines of the Akhila Karnataka Sangha started in Bombay a few months ago.—Yours, etc.

R. K. G.

POOR RAILWAY CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The revision of the time scale to the clerical staff of the G. I. P. Railway is under consideration from January 1921 till this day. I do not know how far it will be under consideration. The G. I. P. Railway Clerk's Union hold a general meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Chatti in the Tent of Shellar's circus and the resolutions passed in the meeting were forwarded to the Agent G. I. P. Railway, when Mr. C. A. Hawas filled the post.

The revision was spoken of from the time when Mr. Lawless Hepper was agent, but, nothing was done in his time. After his going to Development, Mr. A. C. Rumboll was agent, who took no notice of the petitions made by the clerks of all the departments. After his going to England Mr. C. A. Hawas was agent who did absolutely nothing and retired and since Mr. McLean is a agent from 24th April, '22.

I most humbly and respectfully request his honour on behalf of all the clerks to sanction the revision early considering the present hard and critical days.

In the Island of Bombay there are nearly 2,000 clerks in the G. I. P. Railway offices, out of which 1,600 clerks are getting only Rs. 70 and under. The same have served to 20, 15, 10 years on Rs. 70 in Audit department out of 900 clerks, 700 clerks are on Rs. 70 and under. From this it can be seen easily that the clerks are more poorly paid than other Government and B. B. & C. I. Railway offices.

Once it was said in Mr. Lawless Hepper's time that the scale of pay of the clerical staff in B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway should be the same. According to this the B. B. & C. I. Railway revised the pay of clerical staff and G. I. P. Railway has not yet done so.

Will the G. I. P. Railway Clerks' Union again call a general meeting early and take up the question of the revision.

Will the present generous and kind Agent look in the question of revision for clerical staff as they are eagerly waiting for the last two years.

I hope the whole clerical staff of the G I. P. Railway will make some movements in their respective departments.—Yours, etc.,

A G. I. P. RAILWAY CLERK.

Bombay, May 19.

A PRIZE OFFER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A godless socialism cannot appeal to Indians, for religion is a very essential part of their being. Many indeed think it is India's mission to help make religion enter more into the daily life and thought of all mankind. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things for Indians to take up the cudgels against preachers of godless socialism. To encourage such effort (and in the hope that the example may be copied) I hereby offer a prize of one hundred Rupees for the best reply to Brown's *Communism and Christianism*. The competition is open to all Indians of any creed or sect. The replies, which should be in simple English and typed on one side of the paper only, should not exceed sixty foolscap pages, and should be sent in before 1st July. The book can be had of any respectable bookseller.—Yours, etc.

S. P. PINGE,
Cotton Dalal, Gadag.

Gadag, May 17.

A MISSING HUSBAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers be good enough to let me know the whereabouts of Mr. V. Sevaminathan, M.A., (Madras), a literature scholar and late chief of Camicis College, Madras. He married my daughter Nagasundaram in 1919 and left Madras for Bombay Presidency about April 1920, and has not since within to me. My daughter who is 16 years of age, is naturally anxious about her husband. The informant will be laving us under a deep debt of gratitude.—Yours, etc.

A. SAMBASIVAN, M.A.,
Retired Tahsildar and Pleader.

"Siva Bhavan" Adyar,
Madras, May, 19.

WAKE UP! BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to draw the attention of the City Fathers of the Bandra Municipality to the awful filth which is lying in the foreshore at Chimbai.

The village has suffered rather badly due to the ravages of plague and most of the inhabitants had left the infected area and the place remained deserted for about 3 months. During this period sweepings, rubbish, dead fish &c have been accumulating on the shore and does it not behove the Municnpality to clear the filth when the villagers have returned?—Yours, etc.

C. D. M.

Bombay, May 22.

A FINANCIAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the publication in your issue of the 13th instant, under the Heading "Financial Question", I expected that the Organisers of the Tilak Swaraj Funds would have given any explanation as to the matter contained therein. But I am surprised that there is no explanation coming forth.

I, however, make public my reasons for forcing from such unwilling hands the desired explanation.

(1) That Swaraj Fund has been mainly contributed by extremely poor persons and therefore it is in every way desirable that the fund should be conducted with utmost economy.

(2) That the prestige of the country depends upon the better conduct of the said Funds, because whenever in future appeal for funds will be made the people will not forget the good or bad organisation lying behind this Fund and consequently the public interest as well as faith and confidence will be centred in the organisers hence it is absolutely necessary that whatever mistakes may have been committed owing to the lack of practical wisdom or due to any other reasons on the part of the organisers, should be admitted and that the public should be taken in full confidence as to the reasons of the grounds on which the investment of Rs. 4 Lakhs to the Ashoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., was made.

(3) The personality of Mahatma Gandhi has gone a great way towards bringing the said Fund to the sum of Rs one Crore and if the Funds are misused or misapplied or misappropriated the personality of Mr. Gandhi, will be greatly damaged, so in this way where in a case Mahatma Gandhi has been directly associated with the Funds any one has a right to expect that the organisers of the Funds who pose themselves to be disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, should take no time in making clear their position in the public interest. However, if this sort of tactics be followed the not result of this will be that the public will cease to have any interest or faith or conditions and in future a time may come when the most impassioned appeal from the most patriotic man go in vain.—Yours, etc.

C. M. DESAI.

Bombay, May 22.

TRAM FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read my friend Mr. D. S. Dalal's letter on the above subject and I may inform Mr. Dalal that the President of our Union Mr. B. M. Anasda Rao called for me as soon Sir Stanley Reed's speech at the Tramway Company's meeting was published and at his suggestion the Managing Committee is drafting a strong resolution of protest against the proposed increase of tram fares, which will be sent to the Municipal Corporation. It is also contemplated that a monster petition containing at least a thousand signatures of members of the clerical communiy will be attached thereto and I trust Mr. Dalal will co-operate with me in collecting signatures with his usual zeal for all good public work. Mr. Dalal will thus see that the Managing Committee of the Union has not been sleeping over the matter and even if it does in any other matter, I will be only grateful for Mr. Dalal who is a prominent memebr of the Clerk's Union, in whipping us up on occasions.—Yours etc.,

ANANTH PADMANABH.
Hon. Secretary,
Clerk's Union.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public should lose no time in protesting vehemently against the proposed increase in tram fares, so that the hands of the members of the Municipal Corporation may be strengthened in refusing to sanction the increase in tram fares when the question comes up before them. It is scandalous that a Company which makes such large profits and dectares regular high dividends should think of profiteering. I do not think it is the desire of the shareholders that the middle classes should suffer, and the public should see that no increase is sanctioned, for no increase is at all necessary.—Yours, etc.

D. C. KAPADIA.

Bombay, May 20.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the increase in Tramfares, the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways will do well to offer the local public competitive fares and capture the tram-traffic. As it is only an anna on the tram, the people generally travel by trams which almost start from their houses to their offices but now that the tram-fares are increased—or rather being increased—they will certainly take to railways walking a little distance to the nearest station if that saves them a little money. Since the increase in the railway fares is intended to produce little more revenue for the railways their object will be certainly achieved by offering competitive rates.—Yours, etc.

MANTHUR,
T. RUTHNAM.

Bombay, May 18.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

ARREST AT TRICHY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 22.

A Trichinopoly message to the "Swarajya says Moulana Syed Abdus Samad Sahib, of Lucknow who had been staying there for the last twenty days was arrested on the 20th instant for having delivered a seditious speech at Vaniambadi.

POLITICAL PRISONER A GALLEY SLAVE!

HIS TREATMENT IN SALEM JAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 18.

The "Swarajya" publishes further shocking information regarding the Salem Vakil Mr. Vasudevayya's sufferings in Jail. It would seem that Mr. Vasudevayya is not now at the oil mill, as he has been sent for yet harder work. On 12th at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Vasudevayya had, with the warder's permission, gone to latrine to answer calls of nature and entered the carpentry workshop to see the doctor. The oil mill itself had stopped work during this interval. Yet for the offence of being absent at the place of duty the Superintendent has put him on the harder work of grinding 200 lbs. of *ragi* every day. Mr. Vasudevayya gave 107 lbs. on 14th, after working conscientiously for 8 hours running. The Deputy Jailor insisted he must give 200 lbs. and said he would report for short work. Mr. Vasudevayya said he was not afraid of reports but feared only God and his own conscience, that he had worked to the utmost limit of his capacity and they might break his body to pieces, for it was theirs for fifty-five days more. The "Swarajya" says that it is hereafter difficult to get accurate information about things happening inside the prison walls.

BURMESE FRONTIER RAID.

PROMPT MILITARY ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 22.

A further detailed report on the recent raid at Muse shows that the prompt action of Major Tilly's Battalion, Commandant, Burma Military Police, and the arrival of Captains Carger and Anderson prevented the development into an ugly situation. Had defences on the river Nampaw been withdrawn, Mintha would have entered Namkhan and his following would soon have been increased by hundreds, if not thousands, as many from both sides of the border would gladly have joined in the hope of loot. The enemy leaders acted with restraint and though Muse and other villages were temporarily at their mercy, the looting that occurred seemed insignificant and was probably the work of local badmashes without the approval of either Mintha or his lieutenant, the Tawngma Kyemmong. The latter was a fugitive who was a practised counterfeiter.

An attack was planned after the conclusion of the annual Frontier meeting in February, when the neighbourhood was free of military forces. The Assistant Superintendent of Police estimates that the value of property destroyed must be about Rs. 22,619, apart from the death of three military policemen and the wounding of Captain Anderson and five military policemen. He holds the Chinese Government responsible for the whole cost of operations and asserts that many villagers who submitted to the raiders bolted to China.

DR. HARPER'S SERVICES.

The services of Dr. Harper, an American Missionary were most valuable. A letter was sent to Dr. Harper in Chinese signed by Mintha bidding him return to his own country, as both the good and the bad will suffer on the arrival of Mintha's army. A note issued by Mintha speaks of the recovery of the ancient rule and the end of the rule of the "arrogant English oppressors." A proclamation by Mintha to the villagers in local dialect was issued asking them to remain peacefully and cultivate the fields without anxiety. It was declared that the villagers would not lose their property or cattle at any rate.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

OPENING CEREMONY OF FACTORIES.

(Associated Press.)

AMBERNATH (KALYAN), May 22.

The opening ceremony of the first two factories in the new industrial area at Ambarnath on the G. I. P. R., which is being developed by the Bombay Development Directorate, took place this morning. One is the leather cloth and oil cloth factory which forms part of Messrs. Dharamsi Moraji Woollen Mills Ltd., and the other is the Dharamsi Moraji Chemical Companies' Sulphuric Acid Factory, both standing near the huge weaving shed of the Woollen Mills nearing completion. Guests who attended the function were shown round the factories by the officers of the Company. The first of these factories namely the leather-cloth and oil factory may be classed as a pioneer industry in India. The result of its working, therefore, may be watched with interest. However, the most up-to-date machinery and the best available skill have been employed and the factory when fully working will be capable of producing 3500 yards of oil-cloth and leather-cloth for upholstery purposes. The sulphuric acid factory is designed and constructed under the guidance of the expert on the line Mr. Wilford Wyld, and will be capable of producing 7500 ton per annum, being the biggest plant so far established in India. The factory will also manufacture super-phosphates.

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MALABAR RECONSTRUCTION

DEPUTATION'S DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, May. 22.

The deputation of the Malabar Reconstruction Committee which waited upon His Excellency the Governor urged among other things that free grants of money instead of lands should be given to sufferers until the next harvest, or till September next and free grants of rupees fifty for the purchase of cattle and Rs 100 for the construction of houses and the compensation to the loss of property caused by rebels be made by the Government. The Deputation urged that the loans of the above-mentioned sum should be advanced without any interest for two or three years.

His Excellency asked the Deputation to give details regarding the persons who deserved free grants of money and the grants of compensation for loss.

REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS.

MAHARASTRA LEADERS' CRUSADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, May 22.

Under the auspices of Vasant Vyakhan Mala of Poona, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Abhyankar, Dr. Moonje, Madhavrao Aney and Gopalarao Ogale delivered lectures on the present situation. Mr. Jamnadas argued that new vested interests were being created by the Non-cooperationists. A change in the Non-Cooperation programme was essential to make it more effective. Mr. Abhyankar earnestly advised that no one should allow his reason to be obscured by blind faith. He proved how the entry into the Councils would be effective, although it would not lead to Swaraj immediately.

Dr. Moonje pleaded for unity and urged revision of the programme to suit all nationalists.

Mr. Madhava Rao Aney remarked that the philosophy of Non-Cooperation meant absolute Non-resistence. He pointed out the difference between the philosophy of sufferance and the philosophy of resistence which was practised consistently by Lokamanya Tilak.

The President, Mr. Bhopatkar thanked the speakers and the meeting dispersed.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

ADVICE TO THOSE INTENDING TO JOIN.

Members of the Central Khilafat Committee intending to join the Lucknow Meeting, to be held on the 7th and 8th proximo are requested kindly to inform the time and the date of their arrival at Lucknow before the 3rd of June. In the absence of such information, the Committee will not be responsible for accommodation and convenience of the intending visitors. Correspondence should be addressed to Md. Shaukatali, Hon. Secretary, Khilafat Committee Oudh, Lucknow.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

Monsoon conditions are setting in usual manner in south Burma. Rainfall has been general on south Burma coast and in west Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bengal, Konkan, Malabar and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occured in Upper Burma and Orissa. Principal amounts are:—Mergui four inches, Tavoy three, Rangoon, Lashio, Gauhati a half, Silchar one, Darjeeling, Burdwan a half, Karwar two, Aurangabad three quarters, Gulbarga one, Raichur one and a half, Mangalore three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Burma.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

Conditions remain unsettled in Andeman Sea. Rainfall has increased in south Burma, Northeast India and Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Tenasserim, Assam, Malabar and local in Bengal, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Central Burma, Bihar, southeast Madras and Madras. Chief amounts:—Port Blair and Mergui two inches, Moulmein one, Toungoo three quarters, Rangoon a half, Sibsagar, Tezpur one, Dhubri two, Cherrapunji five, Gauhati, Chittagong, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Bogra a half, Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri three quarters, Darbhanga a quarter, Malegaon one, Poona, Ahmednagar. Mangalore a half, Calicut one and a half, Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Extension in south of Peninsula.

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ALLEGED POLICE DISRESPECT TO GRANTH SAHEB.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

A Punjab Government Press Communique states:—

A story is current that a Police officer, engaged in dispersing an unlawfud assembly in Amritsar on January 6th, showed disrespect to the Granth Sahib. A full Magisterial enquiry was held at the time and the District Magistrate after visiting the spot and questioning persons in the locality recorded his finding on January 23rd.

The sacred Book was in a shop screened by a chick suspended in front of ed on to the *thara* of the shop. The crowd ed an to the thara of the shop. The crowed was collected outside the shop and when the collision with the police occurred, some of the crowd and some of the police came on the thara of the shop.

The District Magistrate saw some broken glass panes belonging to book-shelves which were on the *thara*, a broken prop, a broken slate, and a dusty mark, possibly but not certainly a footmark, on the rumal. If it was a footmark, it was uncertain whether it was the footmark of one of the crowd or of a policeman. No one told the District Magistrate that the Granth Sahib had been struck, and he definitely found that no blow was aimed at the chick or at the Granth Sahib. The chick was new, and was not broken.

The District Magistrate found that the Police officer in command was unaware of the precence of the Granth Sahib behind the chick; and that there was no ground for believing that he failed to take proper care to avoid wounding religious feelings. He recorded, in his order, the regret of the Police and of himself that religious observances suffered any interruption and that any degree of disrespect should inadvertently have bees shown to the Granth Sahib.

BURMA AND INDIA.

A PLEA FOR THEIR SEPARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 23.

The "Rangoon Gazette," in a leading article on the separation of Burma from India, expresses the opinion that India would be loath to part with Burma's very substantial contribution, and complains of the combined official neglect of Burma and the failure to meet Burma's wishes with celerity. Apart from opposition to the separation and refusal to disclose the financial relationship, India displays her inability to understand Burma's sentiment and lacks comprehension of the special problems. Delays over the high cost of removal of the Rangoon Cantonment and Shan States federation are but some of the many instances of disregard due to the ignoarnce of Burma. The Viceroy paying a flying visit once in his term of office and his Councillors looking at Burma as beneath their notice, judging by the number of visits paid by them are other instances.

PRESENTATION TO A GALLANT DOCTOR.

An A. P. message states:—

A silver cigarette case, suitably engraved, presented to Dr. G. K. Bartles, M. D., by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for the bravery in arresting a dangerous lunatic in November 23, 1921, was formally handed to the recepient by Major Reynolds I. M. S., Government Medical Stores, of which Dr. Bartles has charge. Mr. Reynolds recapitulated the circumstance of the deed of bravery, the lunatic being in possession of a rifle a shot gun and a sharp knife. A wristlet watch also was presented to Havildar Mahomed Sultan, Jamadar at Madras Medical Stores, where the incident occured and who assisted Dr. Bartles.

A LIE NAILED.

The Calcutta correspondent of "New India" writes:—

The *Englishman* has, of late, been discovered publishing exaggerated stories about the incidents of political agitation. At the time of the recent E. I. R. strike, it published a sensational story of European women being assaulted by the strikers. The lie gained credence among the European community and enquiries were made by the European Association. The Secretary now publishes the statement that despite exhaustive enquiries not a single case of assault could be discovered. Constant vilification of opponents is bound to result in disgrace. The *Englishman* conducted an unblushing campaign against the E. I. R. strikers. The propriety of the strike apart, it exceeded its functions when it strove to create bitter racial feelings by the publication of false news.

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Opinions of the Day.

Devi Dass.

"Motherland".—Bravo! The brave son of a brave father. This was what every true lover of India expected from you Your sufferings will recoil upon those who have inflicted them upon you. Devi Dass, the apple of the eyes of his father and mother is in Jail. We wait to see what actions India is doing to take for this senseless action of the Government of the United Provinces. In the mean time we offer our felicitations to *Ba* (Mrs. Gandhi) for possessing such a noble son and offering him as a sacrifice to mother India. *Ba's* cup of happiness must be overflowing by this time as she has offered her great husband and two of her children to the goddess of liberty. May she live long to see her offerings accepted by God Almighty and find her beloved country enjoying the blessing of Swaraj.

Mahatma Gandhi in Jail.

"Vedic Magazine".—The world has always persecuted, tortured and killed its greatest benefactors. Christ was crucified, Socrates, Shankara and Dayanand were poisoned. Mahatma Gandhi has been described as the greatest of mankind in our times. No wonder then that he is paying the penalty of his mightiness, He is locked up in goal like a felon, and yet if history is not a tissue of falsehoods and fabrications, some day the coming generations of England will worship his memory just as the descendants of Pontius Pilate worship the memory of Jesus Christ. And his trial! It was a glorious episode in the history of human achievement. The modern Christ standing with a dignified pose and a supreme equipoise in the dock and with a smiling countenance radiating heavenly repose and glances full of tender pity for the judge and the doomed system he represented, is a picture that will inspire many a minstrel to heights of poetic glory hitherto unattained and many a painter to paint pieces that will bring him eternal glory. Meanwhile the friends of Indian freedom are rejoicing. The Goddess of Liberty demanded the sacrifice of the sinless and the innocent. And now that the most sinless and the most innocent has voluntarily sacrificed himself at her altar, the hour is fast approaching when Mother India, old,patient aid long suffering—with her bright eyes gleaming with the eternal light of age-less wisdom fixed upon the goal —now for the first time in sight—will rejoice as her shackles drop and her manacles fall to pieces! Blessed is our generation, for it is destined to witness the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven, the dawn of the era of peace and good-will among nations when the King, by right divine will be installed upon his throne of glory resting upon the undecaying pillars of homage paid by grateful hearts and worship and adoration of the entire human race.

A Provocative Policy.

"The Hindu".—The issues raised by the conviction of Pandits Jahawarlal Nehru and K. D. Malaviya are, we consider, too far-reaching to be disposed of in an occasional note; for, they relate to freedom of speech pure and simple. If exhortations to boycott foreign cloth on the ground that if it was not boycotted by dealers, it will be boycotted by the public, be construed as criminal intimidation, then, it will be impossible to go on with the Swadeshi campaign without infringing the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. We do not see there was anything peculiar to distinguish the speeches of the accused from inoffensive, perfectly legal Swadeshi propaganda, but we have to postpone consideration of this question to a subsequent issue. Pandits Jahawarlal Nehru and Malaviya, the very flower of Indian youth, will carry with them to their prisons the sympathy and admiration of the public at large; and, so far as they are concerned, they will consider it sufficient reward that they have the approbation and good wishes of the country with them on their way to toil hard for eighteen months. The monstrosity of the sentences will, we think, far from acting as a deterrent, set others to follow their example. There seems little doubt, judging by these prosecutions and sentences that the country is being deliberately goaded on to launch upon a determined campaign of Civil Disobedience. An air of challenge, foolish and imprudent though it be, invests these prosecutions and we think it time for all patriotic Indians to take counsel together and plan the future course of action with coolness and deliberation to defeat the ends of the provocative policy now being pursued in some of the provinces.

Moplah Distress.

"Swarjya".—The cool indifference of the Government to matters relating to the Moplah is indeed remarkable. Even the Publicity Bureau, which from the official point of view is regarded a marvel of efficiency, does not seem to heed these matters. In a statement to the Press Mr. Andrews makes certain very pertinent observations which the public cannot leave unnoticed. Why has Mr. Knapp not published the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Moplah distress? The gentlemen on the Commission were nominated by Mr. Knapp himself, and we may presume that he had satisfied himself as to their credentials before he appointed them. There is also the report of the Train Tragedy Committee, which the Government have not yet chosen to publish. It is presumably still under their anxious consideration. So far as we are aware nothing has been done on the basis of the report except the grant of a miserable sum of Rs. 300 per head. Even the definite allegations of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu regarding certain cases of military brutality in Malabar remain unanswered till to-day. In a spirit of bravado, the Chief Secretary to Government rushed to the Press with a challenge to Mrs. Naidu to substantiate her facts, but he has since subsided. The telegram of the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and the testimony of Mr. Andrews have perhaps set him thinking. All the same the public have a right to know if the Government have instituted any inquiry at all. To add insult to the injury, Mr. Knapp now comes with a report based on the experiences of a Mr. Ellis that there is no such suffering among Moplah women and children as Mr. Andrews and others of his way of thinking are trying to make out. To our Moderate friends whose faith in the possibilities of the Reforms seems only to increase with time, we would only point out how helpless they themselves are in the little bureaucratic world wherein they have now taken their shelter. Despite protests and entreaties, the Government keep away from the public every report which is not to their liking. They will not be persuaded to open an inquiry into serious charges made by responsible persons against the military forces in Malabar. We would only ask our Moderate friends what it is they expect to achieve under the present administration.

Mr. Sastri's Scheme.

The "Servant":—The Right Honourable Sastri is always oozing schemes for securing Colonial Self-Government for India on the Dominion model. The latest to percolate out from the rich chambers of his brain is that of a Convention. This Convention, we are pompously told, will be appointted next year from among the members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures; and the staggering result will be the formulation of a scheme of Self-government for India! But there is more. The Convention will be actually representative of all shades of political opinion in the country and would even enjoy the privilege of coopting members from among those Indians who are so unfortunate as not to be included in the existing legistative bodies in India. And when the scheme is ready and the convention duly constituted, what can stop Mr. Sastri from gaining his objective? All that need be done then would be to get the scheme formally adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures. to organize a begging mission to Whitehall and after discussion and alterations—to suit the whims of the Law Officers of the Crown—come back with Swaraj as a gift from British statesmen! As a French proverb has it, "credulity is more an error than a defect and it is the worthiest of men who are susceptible to it." The pity of it is that Mr. Sastri in his rage for constitutional procedure has so soon forgotten the fate of the Irish Convention which was actually appointed by the British Prime Minister.

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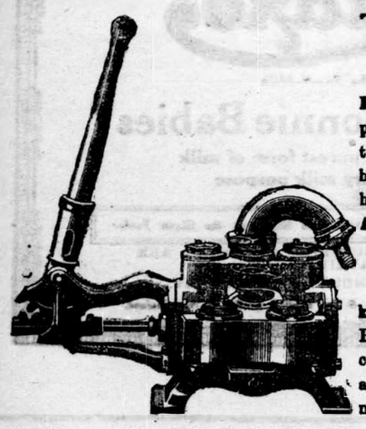

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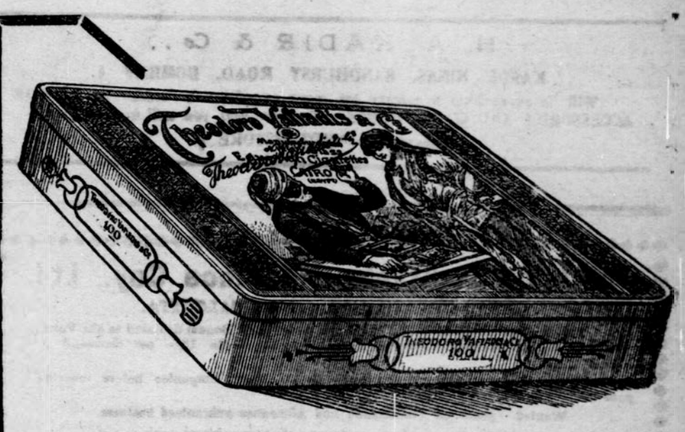

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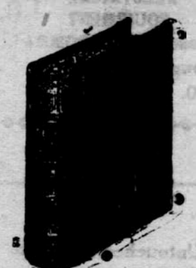

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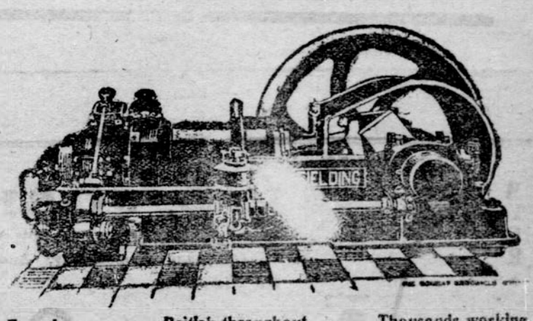

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